《新概念英语》(新版) 辅导丛书

主编 何其莘 顾问 亚历山大(英)

新概念英语 1

NCE Exercise Companion

练习详解 First Things First

梁燕 编著

First Things First

英语初阶

外语教学与研究出版社

LONGMAN 朗文

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《新概念英语》(新版)是《新概念英语》1967年首次出版以来第一次推出的新版本。现在，由该经典教材的出版者外语教学与研究出版社和培生教育出版北亚洲有限公司独家授权、由原编著者何其莘教授亲自主持编写、亚历山大先生担任顾问的这套《新概念英语》(新版)辅导丛书涵盖自学导读、练习详解、词汇、语法以及录音练习等各方面的内容，是面向中国广大英语爱好者的一套权威的辅导用书，定能满足中国广大读者对《新概念英语》(新版)的全方位的要求，并使英语爱好者在学习过程中最大限度地发挥自己的潜能。

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《新概念英语自学导读2》(*NCE Study Guide 2: Practice & Progress*)
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《新概念英语练习详解1》(*NCE Exercise Companion 1: First Things First*)
《新概念英语练习详解2》(*NCE Exercise Companion 2: Practice & Progress*)
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《新概念英语录音练习手册》(*Recorded Drills for NCE*)

Preface

This Exercise Companion is intended for all students of *First Things First*, but particularly for those working on their own.

Detailed answer keys are given for all the Written exercises in the Student's Book, Lessons 1 ~ 144. Moreover, additional language notes are provided where necessary.

We believe that these additional notes will help students from all backgrounds to benefit from the course and to complete it successfully.



Louis George Alexander

前　言

该《练习详解》专为所有使用《英语初阶》的学习者而设计，特别适用于自学者。

学生用书 144 课中的书面练习与答案，本书中均有充分叙述。此外还在相关必要之处添加了进一步的说明。

我们确信这些补充材料将使各种起点的学习者从中受益，并顺利学完本课程。



L.G. 亚历山大

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Lessons 1～2

Written exercise 书面练习

Copy these sentences.
抄写以下句子。

Excuse me!

Yes?

Is this your handbag?

Pardon?

Is this your handbag?

Yes, it is.

Thank you very much.

注解：

- 抄写练习有助于进一步体会和记忆所学的基本句型及用法。
- 抄写时应注意养成良好的书写习惯并注意书写格式。
- 英文字体有印刷体和手写体之分；手写体中又分花体和斜体。

Lessons 3～4

Written exercises 书面练习

A Copy these sentences.

抄写以下句子。

This is not my umbrella.

Sorry, sir.

Is this your umbrella?

No, it isn't!

注解：

- 抄写时应注意句子中所出现的几种英文标点符号："，"为逗号(comma)；"．"为句号(full stop/period)；"?"为问号(question mark)；"!"为惊叹号(exclamation mark)。

B Answer these questions.

模仿例句回答以下问题。

Example：

Is this your umbrella?

No. It isn't my umbrella. It's your umbrella.

1 Is this your pen?

No. It isn't my pen. It's your pen.

2 Is this you pencil?

No. It isn't my pencil. It's your pencil.

3 Is this your book?

No. It isn't my book. It's your book.

4 Is this your watch?

No. It isn't my watch. It's your watch.

5 Is this your coat?

No. It isn't my coat. It's your coat.

6 Is this your dress?

No. It isn't my dress. It's your dress.

7 Is this your skirt?

No. It isn't my skirt. It's your skirt.

8 Is this your shirt?

No. It isn't my shirt. It's your shirt.

9 Is this your car?

No. It isn't my car. It's your car.

10 Is this your house?

No. It isn't my house. It's your house.

注解:

- 一般疑问句为动词是 be 的问句,在提问时需将动词 be 的相应形式(如 is、am、are)放在句首。
- 一般疑问句回答时需用 Yes 或 No 开头,并明确说明情况。如本练习中例句的回答是:

  No. It isn't my umbrella. It's your umbrella.
- 本练习中各题句型一致,但替换了不少单词,应注意这些单词的正确拼写。

Lessons 5～6

Written exercises 书面练习

A Complete these sentences using *He*, *She* or *It*.

完成以下句子，用 *He*，*She* 或 *It* 填空。

Example:

Stella is a student. ________ isn't German. ________ is Spanish.

Stella is a student. She isn't German. She is Spanish.

1 Alice is a student. ________ isn't German. ________ is French.

Alice is a student. She isn't German. She is French.

2 This is her car. ________ is a French car.

This is her car. It is a French car.

3 Hans is a student. ________ isn't French. ________ is German.

Hans is a student. He isn't French. He is German.

4 This is his car. ________ is a German car.

This is his car. It is a German car.

注解：

- 人称代词(personal pronoun)的主格可以分为以下 3 类：

  第 1 人称：I, we

  第 2 人称：you(单数或复数在拼写上无区别)

  第 3 人称：he, she, it, one, they

- 选用什么人称代词，取决于所要代替的名词。人称代词要与所代替的名词保持数的一致(表明所代替的名词是

单数还是复数)。有些还需保持性的一致(表明所指的是阳性、阴性还是中性)。

- 本练习中的 Alice 是个女性名字,因此人称代词应用 she; Hans 是个男性名字,人称代词应用 he;至于汽车 car 则要用第 3 人称 it。可参见本书 Lessons 17~18的注解。

B Write questions and answers using *He*, *She*, *It*, *a* or *an*.

模仿例句写出相应的疑问句,并回答。选用 *He*、*She*, *It*, *a* 或 *an* 等词。

Examples:

This is Miss Sophie Dupont. French/(Swedish)

Is she a French student or a Swedish student?

She isn't a Swedish student. She's a French student.

This is a Volvo. Swedish/(French)

Is it a Swedish car or a French car?

It isn't a French car. It's a Swedish car.

1 This is Naoko. Japanese/(German)

Is she a Japanese student or a German student?

She isn't a German student. She's a Japanese student.

2 This is a Peugeot. French/(German)

Is it a French car or a German car?

It isn't a German car. It's a French car.

3 This is Hans. German/(Italian)

Is he a German student or an Italian student?

He isn't an Italian student. He's a German student.

4 This is Xiaohui. Chinese/(Italian)

Is she a Chinese student or an Italian student?

She isn't an Italian student. She's a Chinese student.

5 This is Mini. English/(American)

Is it an English car or an American car?

It isn't an American car. It's an English car.

6 This is Chang-woo. Korean/(Japanese)

Is he a Korean student or a Japanese student?

He isn't a Japanese student. He's a Korean student.

7 This is a Fiat. Italian/(English)

Is it an Italian car or an English car?

It isn't an English car. It's an Italian car.

8 This is Luming. Chinese/(English)

Is he a Chinese student or an English student?

He isn't an English student. He's a Chinese student.

9 This is a Mercedes. German/(French)

Is it a German car or a French car?

It isn't a French car. It's a German car.

10 This is a Toyota. Japanese/(Chinese)

Is it a Japanese car or a Chinese car?

It isn't a Chinese car. It's a Japanese car.

11 This is a Ford. American/(English)

Is it an American car or an English car?

It isn't an English car. It's an American car.

12 This is a Daewoo. Korean/(Japanese)

Is it a Korean car or a Japanese car?

It isn't a Japanese car. It's a Korean car.

注解:

- 本练习旨在训练如何将陈述句变为一般疑问句,并给出肯定或否定的回答。可参见本书 Lessons 3~4。

- 英语冠词包括不定冠词 a/an 和定冠词 the 两种。不定冠词 a 用于读音以辅音开头的单数名词之前，意为"一个"、"一类"；an 用于读音以元音开头的单数可数名词前。a 和 an 在意义上没有区别。用 a 或 an 说明字母表中的字母时，其功用便一目了然：

  (This is) a B/C/D/G/J/K/P/Q/T/U/V/W/Y/Z.

  (This is) an A/E/F/H/I/L/M/N/O/R/S/X.

- 比较本练习中出现的词组：

a French car	an American car
a German car	an English car
a Japanese car	an Italian car

Lessons 7~8

Written exercises 书面练习

A Complete these sentences using *am* or *is*.

完成以下句子，用 *am* 或 *is* 填空。

Example:

My name ________ Xiaohui. I ________ Chinese.

My name is Xiaohui. I am Chinese.

1 My name ______ Robert. I ______ a student. I ______ Italian.

My name is Robert. I am a student. I am Italian.

2 Sophie ______ not Italian. She ______ French.

Sophie is not Italian. She is French.

3 Mr. Black ______ my teacher. He ______ not French.

Mr. Black is my teacher. He is not French.

注解:

- 英语中 be 的一般现在时形式在肯定句中用法如下：

		I	am
		You	are
Tom is	=	He	is
Ann is	=	She	is
My car is	=	It	is
Tom and I are	=	We	are
Ann and you are	=	You	are
Tom and Ann are	=	They	are

B Write questions and answers using *his*, *her*, *he*, *she*, *a* or *an*.

模仿例句写出相应的疑问句，并回答。选用 *his*, *her*, *he*, *she*, *a* 或 *an* 等词。

Examples:

keyboard operator

What's her job? Is she a keyboard operator? Yes, she is.

engineer

What's his job? Is he an engineer? Yes, he is.

1 policeman

What's his job? Is he a policeman? Yes, he is.

2 policewoman

What's her job? Is she a policewoman? Yes, she is.

3 taxi driver

What's his job? Is he a taxi driver? Yes, he is.

4 air hostess

What's her job? Is she an air hostess? Yes, she is.

5 postman

What's his job? Is he a postman? Yes, he is.

6 nurse

What's her job? Is she a nurse? Yes, she is.

7 mechanic

What's his job? Is he a mechanic? Yes, he is.

8 hairdresser

What's his job? Is he a hairdresser? Yes, he is.

9 housewife

What's her job? Is she a housewife? Yes, she is.

10 milkman

What's his job? Is he a milkman? Yes, he is.

注解:

- 本练习旨在训练如何使用特殊疑问句(疑问词疑问句)及一般疑问句,可留意比较一下两者的不同。通常就句子中某一部分内容提问的疑问句叫特殊疑问句。特殊疑问句中将疑问词放在句首,用降调。特殊疑问句所用的疑问词主要有:what、who、whose、which、why、whose、when、how、how many、how much 等。
- 比较以下句子:

  She is an air hostess.(陈述句)

  Is she an air hostess? (一般疑问句)

  What's her job? (特殊疑问句)(What's = What is,口语中常用缩略形式)
- 本练习中的 his 表示为一男性所有如:his job(= Robert's job); her 则表示为一女性所有如:her job = (Sophie's job)。可参见本书 Lessons 11~12 中有关所有格的说明。

Lessons 9～10

Written exercises 书面练习

A Complete these sentences using *He's*, *She's* or *It's*.
完成以下句子，用 He's, She's 或 It's 填空。
Example:
Robert isn't a teacher. ________ an engineer.
Robert isn't a teacher. He's an engineer.

1 Mr. Blake isn't a student. ______ a teacher.
Mr. Blake isn't a student. He's a teacher.

2 This isn't my umbrella. ______ your umbrella.
This isn't my umbrella. It's your umbrella.

3 Sophie isn't a teacher. ______ a keyboard operator.
Sophie isn't a teacher. She's a keyboard operator.

4 Steven isn't cold. ______ hot.
Steven isn't cold. He's hot.

5 Naoko isn't Chinese. ______ Japanese.
Naoko isn't Chinese. She's Japanese.

6 This isn't a German car. ______ a Swedish car.
This isn't a German car. It's a Swedish car.

注解：

- 英语中 be 的一般现在时形式的缩略式如下：

I'm
you're
Tom's = he's

Ann's = she's
my car = it's
we're
you're
they're

在肯定缩略形式中：it is = it's，在否定缩略形式中：is not = isn't。

B Write sentences using *He*, or *She*.

模仿例句写出相应的句子。

Example:

Helen/well

Look at Helen. She's very well.

1 man/fat

Look at that man. He's very fat.

2 woman/thin

Look at that woman. She's very thin.

3 policeman/tall

Look at that policeman. He's very tall.

4 policewoman/short

Look at that policewoman. She's very short.

5 mechanic/dirty

Look at that mechanic. He's very dirty.

6 nurse/clean

Look at that nurse. She's very clean.

7 Steven/hot

Look at Steven. He's very hot.

8 Emma/cold

Look at Emma. She's very cold.

9 milkman/old

Look at that milkman. He's very old.

10 air hostess/young

Look at that air hostess. She's very young.

11 hairdresser/busy

Look at that hairdresser. He's very busy.

12 housewife/lazy

Look at that housewife. She's very lazy.

注解：

- 英语中祈使句通常表示直接的命令或建议，一般省略主语 you，动词用原形。可参见本书 Lessons 29～30 中对祈使句的说明。

Lessons 11～12

Written exercises 书面练习

A Complete these sentences using *my*, *your*, *his* or *her*.

完成以下句子，用 *my*, *your*, *his* 或 *her* 填空。

Example:

Hans is here. That is ______ car.

Hans is here. That is his car.

1 Stella is here. That is ____ car.

Stella is here. That is her car.

2 Excuse me, Steven. Is this _____ umbrella?

Excuse me, Steven. Is this your umbrella?

3 I am an air hostess. _____ name is Britt.

I am an air hostess. My name is Britt.

4 Paul is here, too. That is _____ coat.

Paul is here, too. That is his coat.

注解：

- 所有格形容词即物主形容词的形式是：my、your、his、her、its、one's、our、your、their。所有格形容词表示所有，即某人或某物属于某一个人，回答用 whose 提出的问题。所有格形容词是限定词，必须始终放在名词之前。它们的形式取决于所有者，而不是被拥有的东西。his 表示为一男性所有，her 表示为一女性所有，its 表示为一个动物或一件东西所有，my、your 和 their 可表示为男性或女性所有，their 也可表示为动物或东西所有。

- 练习中的 Stella 是女性，按要求其形容词所有格形式应为 her (car)；而 Paul 是男性，所以应为 his (coat)。介绍自己时用 My (name)...，向 Steven 提问时自然应用 your (umbrella)。

B Write questions and answers using -'s, *his* and *hers*.
模仿例句提问并回答，选用名词所有格形式或代词所有格形式 -'s, *his* 与 *hers*。

Example:

shirt/Tim

Whose is this shirt? It's Tim's. It's his shirt.

1 handbag/Stella

Whose is this handbag? It's Stella's. It's her handbag.

2 car/Paul

Whose is this car? It's Paul's. It's his car.

3 coat/Sophie

Whose is this coat? It's Sophie's. It's her coat.

4 umbrella/Steven

Whose is this umbrella? It's Steven's. It's his umbrella.

5 pen/my daughter

Whose is this pen? It's my daughter's. It's her pen.

6 dress/my son

Whose is this dress? It's my son's. It's his dress.

7 suit/my father

Whose is this suit? It's my father's. It's his suit.

8 skirt/my mother

Whose is this skirt? It's my mother's. It's her skirt.

9 blouse/my sister

Whose is this blouse? It's my sister's. It's her blouse.

10 tie/my brother

Whose is this tie? It's my brother's. It's his tie.

11 pen/Sophie

Whose is this pen? It's Sophie's. It's her pen.

12 pencil/Hans

Whose is this pencil? It's Hans's. It's his pencil.

注解:

- 英语中惟一的"格的形式"就是所有格,如 Tim's。单数名词之后用-'s,以-s结尾的复数名词之后可以只加 '。一般只对人和某些生物用名词所有格形式。名词所有格放在其所修饰的名词之前,但没有名词时也同样可以使用。如练习中 Tim's shirt 可省略为 Tim's。通常情况下人名或表示人的名词之后都可以加-'s,如本练习中的 my father's、my sister's、Paul's、Sophie's、Steven's 和 Hans's。Hans 是以-s结尾的人名,其末尾可以加-'s,或只加 ',即 Hans's 或 Hans'。

Lessons 13～14

Written exercises 书面练习

A Rewrite these sentences.

模仿例句将下列各组句子合二为一。

Example:

This is Stella. This is her handbag.

This is Stella's handbag.

1 This is Paul. This is his car.

This is Paul's car.

2 This is Sophie. This is her coat.

This is Sophie's coat.

3 This is Helen. This is her dog.

This is Helen's dog.

4 This is my father. This is his suit.

This is my father's suit.

5 This is my daughter. This is her dress.

This is my daughter's dress.

B Write sentences using -*'s*, *his* or *her*.

模仿例句提问并回答，选用名词所有格形式-'s 或形容词所有格形式 *his* 或 *her*。

Example:

Steven/umbrella/black

What colour's Steven's umbrella? His umbrella's black.

1 Steven/car/blue

What colour's Steven's car? His car's blue.

2 Tim/shirt/white

What colour's Tim's shirt? His shirt's white.

3 Sophie/coat/grey

What colour's Sophie's coat? Her coat's grey.

4 Mrs. White/carpet/red

What colour's Mrs. White's carpet? Her carpet's red.

5 Dave/tie/orange

What colour's Dave's tie? His tie's orange.

6 Steven/hat/grey and black

What colour's Steven's hat? His hat's grey and black.

7 Helen/dog/brown and white

What colour's Helen's dog? Her dog's brown and white.

8 Hans/pen/green

What colour's Hans's pen? His pen's green.

9 Luming/suit/grey

What colour's Luming's suit? His suit's grey.

10 Stella/pencil/blue

What colour's Stella's pencil? Her pencil's blue.

11 Xiaohui/handbag/brown

What colour's Xiaohui's handbag? Her handbag's brown.

12 Sophie/skirt/yellow

What colour's Sophie's skirt? Her skirt's yellow.

注解：

- 以上两项练习均涉及到了所有格的使用，如-'s、his、her，请参见本书 Lessons 11～12 中的详细说明。

Lessons 15～16

Written exercises 书面练习

A Complete these sentences using *a* or *an*.

完成以下句子，用冠词 *a* 或 *an* 填空。

Examples:

It is ________ Swedish car.

It is a Swedish car.

She is ________ air hostess.

She is an air hostess.

1 It is ______ English car.

It is an English car.

2 It is ______ Japanese car.

It is a Japanese car.

3 It is ______ Italian car.

It is an Italian car.

4 It is ______ French car.

It is a French car.

5 It is ______ American car.

It is an American car.

6 Robert is not ______ teacher.

Robert is not a teacher.

注解：

- 有关 a/an 的用法请参见本书 Lessons 5～6 中的详细说明。

B Write questions and answers using *our*.

模仿例句提问并用 our 来回答。

Example:

books/red

What colour are your books? Our books are red.

1 shirts/white

What colour are your shirts? Our shirts are white.

2 coats/grey

What colour are your coats? Our coats are grey.

3 tickets/yellow

What colour are your tickets? Our tickets are yellow.

4 suits/blue

What colour are your suits? Our suits are blue.

5 hats/black and grey

What colour are your hats? Our hats are black and grey.

6 passports/green

What colour are your passports? Our passports are green.

7 umbrellas/black

What colour are your umbrellas? Our umbrellas are black.

8 handbags/white

What colour are your handbags? Our handbags are white.

9 ties/orange

What colour are your ties? Our ties are orange.

10 dogs/brown and white

What colour are your dogs? Our dogs are brown and white.

11 pens/blue

What colour are your pens? Our pens are blue.

12 cars/red

What colour are your cars? Our cars are red.

注解：

- 练习中的 your 和 our 都属于物主形容词(即所有格形容词)，表示“你的”与“我们的”，一般只能作定语，修饰名词，如 your shirts 与 our coats 等。可参见本书 Lessons 11～12 中对所有格的详细说明。
- 练习中的名词都是可数名词。可数名词的复数形式通常是在名词词尾加-s，而如果名词是以-s 结尾的变为复数时要加-es，如 dress—dresses、air hostess—air hostesses。
- What colour(s)...? 这一句型是个特殊疑问句，用于询问颜色。可参见本书 Lessons 7～8 中对特殊疑问句的说明。

Lessons 17～18

Written exercises 书面练习

A Complete these sentences using *He*, *She*, *We* or *They*.

完成以下句子，用 *He*，*She*，*We* 或 *They* 填空。

Example:

Those men are lazy. ______ are sales reps.

Those men are lazy. They are sales reps.

1 That man is tall. ______ is a policeman.

That man is tall. He is a policeman.

2 Those girls are busy. ______ are keyboard operators.

Those girls are busy. They are keyboard operators.

3 Our names are Britt and Inge. ______ are Swedish.

Our names are Britt and Inge. We are Swedish.

4 Look at our office assistant. ______ is very hard-working.

Look at our office assistant. He is very hard-working.

5 Look at Nicola. ______ is very pretty.

Look at Nicola. She is very pretty.

6 Michael Baker and Jeremy Short are employees. ______ are sales reps.

Michael Baker and Jeremy Short are employees. They are sales reps.

注解：

- 练习中的 He、She、We 和 They 都属于主格人称代词。在陈述句中，主格代词总是位于动词之前作主语。当讲

话人和听话人都能明白所指的人是谁或所指的物是什么时，就可以用主格代词以避免重复。人称代词主格如下所示：

主格：	I	he	she	it	we	you	they
	我	他	她	它	我们	你(们)	他/她/它们

可参见本书 Lessons 5～6 中有关人称代词的说明。并比较 Lessons 23～24 中有关宾格人称代词的说明。

B Write questions and answers.

模仿例句提问并回答。

Example:

(mechanics)/sales reps

What are their jobs?

Are they mechanics or sales reps?

They aren't mechanics. They're sales reps.

1 (keyboard operators)/air hostesses

What are their jobs?

Are they keyboard operators or air hostesses?

They aren't keyboard operators. They're air hostesses.

2 (postmen)/policemen

What are their jobs?

Are they postmen or policemen?

They aren't postmen. They're policemen.

3 (policewomen)/nurses

What are their jobs?

Are they policewomen or nurses?

They aren't policewomen. They're nurses.

4 (customs officers) / hairdressers

What are their jobs ?

Are they customs officers or hairdressers ?

They aren't customs officers . They're hairdressers .

5 (hairdressers) / teachers

What are their jobs ?

Are they hairdressers or teachers ?

They aren't hairdressers . They're teachers .

6 (engineers) / taxi drivers

What are their jobs ?

Are they engineers or taxi drivers ?

They aren't engineers . They're taxi drivers .

7 (policewomen) / keyboard operators

What are their jobs ?

Are they policewomen or keyboard operators ?

They aren't policewomen . They're keyboard operators .

8 (milkmen) / engineers

What are their jobs ?

Are they milkmen or engineers ?

They aren't milkmen . They're engineers .

9 (policemen) / milkmen

What are their jobs ?

Are they policemen or milkmen ?

They aren't policemen . They're milkmen .

10 (nurses) / housewives

What are their jobs ?

Are they nurses or housewives ?

They aren't nurses. They're housewives.

注解：

- 以 what 引导的疑问句可以用来询问国籍、工作、姓名、日期、尺寸等。如：

  What are their jobs?

- 一般疑问句的肯定和否定回答都可以有完全式和简略式之分，试比较：

  They are nurses.

  They're nurses. (They are = They're)

  They are not policewomen.

  They aren't policewomen. (They are not = They aren't)

  可参见本书 Lessons 9～10 中对 be 的一般现在时缩略式的说明。

- 有关名词的复数：以-man 结尾的复合名词变成-men，如：postmen、policewomen。以-fe 结尾的名词则变成-ves，如：housewives。

Lessons 19～20

Written exercises 书面练习

A Complete these sentences using *am*, *is* or *are*.

抄写以下句子，用 *am*，*is* 或 *are* 填空。

Example:

Those children ______ thirsty.

Those children are thirsty.

1 Those children ______ tired.

Those children are tired.

2 Their mother ______ tired, too.

Their mother is tired, too.

3 That ice cream man ______ very busy.

That ice cream man is very busy.

4 His ice creams ______ very nice.

His ice creams are very nice.

5 What's the matter, children? We ______ thirsty.

What's the matter, children? We are thirsty.

6 What's the matter, Tim? I ______ tired.

What's the matter, Tim? I am tired.

注解：

- 请参见本书 Lessons 7～8 中对英语中 be 的一般现在时形式在肯定句中的表示法的说明。

B Write questions and answers.

模仿例句提问并回答。

Example:

his shoes/(dirty)/clean

Are his shoes dirty or clean?

They're not dirty. They're clean.

1 the children/(tired)/thirsty

Are the children tired or thirsty?

They're not tired. They're thirsty.

2 the postmen/(cold)/hot

Are the postmen cold or hot?

They're not cold. They're hot.

3 the hairdressers/(thin)/fat

Are the hairdressers thin or fat?

They're not thin. They're fat.

4 the shoes/(small)/big

Are the shoes small or big?

They're not small. They're big.

5 the shops/(shut)/open

Are the shops shut or open?

They're not shut. They're open.

6 his cases/(heavy)/light

Are his cases heavy or light?

They're not heavy. They're light.

7 grandmother and grandfather/(young)/old.

Are grandmother and grandfather young or old?

They're not young. They're old.

8 their hats/(old)/new

Are their hats old or new?

They're not old. They're new.

9 the policemen/(short)/tall

Are the policemen short or tall?

They're not short. They're tall.

10 his trousers/(short)/long

Are his trousers short or long?

They're not short. They're long.

注解:

- 请参见本书 Lessons 17～18 中有关一般疑问句肯定和否定回答的说明。练习中 They're not = They aren't,二者都为缩略式。

Lessons 21～22

Written exercises 书面练习

A Complete these sentences using *His*, *Her*, *Our* or *Their*.

完成以下句子，用 *His*, *Her*, *Our* 或 *Their* 填空。

Example:

Is this Tim's shirt? No, it's not. ________ shirt is white.

Is this Tim's shirt? No, it's not. His shirt is white.

1 Is this Nicola's coat? No, it's not. ______ coat is grey.

Is this Nicola's coat? No, it's not. Her coat is grey.

2 Are these your pens? No, they're not. ______ pens are blue.

Are these your pens? No, they're not. Our pens are blue.

3 Is this Mr. Jackson's hat? No, it's not. ______ hat is black.

Is this Mr. Jackson's hat? No, it's not. His hat is black.

4 Are these the children's books? No, they're not. ______ books are red.

Are these the children's books? No, they're not. Their books are red.

5 Is this Helen's dog? No, it's not. ______ dog is brown and white.

Is this Helen's dog? No, it's not. Her dog is brown and white.

6 Is this your father's tie? No, it's not. ______ tie is orange.

Is this your father's tie? No, it's not. His tie is orange.

注解：

- 请参见本书 Lessons 11～12 中对所有格形容词的说明。练习中的 His、Her、Our 和 Their 在此皆为所有格形容词，应放在名词之前，作定语修饰名词。

B Write questions and answers.

模仿例句写出相应的对话。

Example:

book/(this blue)/that red

Give me a book please.

Which one? This blue one?

No, not this bule one. That red one.

Here you are.

Thank you.

1 cup/(this dirty)/that clean

Give me a cup please.

Which one? This dirty one?

No, not this dirty one. That clean one.

Here you are.

Thank you.

2 glass/(this empty)/that full

Give me a glass please.

Which one? This empty one?

No, not this empty one. That full one.

Here you are.

Thank you.

3 bottle/(this large)/that small

Give me a bottle please.

Which one? This large one?

No, not this large one. That small one.

Here you are.

Thank you.

4 box/(this big)/that little

Give me a box please.

Which one? This big one?

No, not this big one. That little one.

Here you are.

Thank you.

5 tin/(this new)/that old

Give me a tin please.

Which one? This new one?

No, not this new one. That old one.

Here you are.

Thank you.

6 knife/(this sharp)/that blunt

Give me a knife please.

Which one? This sharp one?

No, not this sharp one. That blunt one.

Here you are.

Thank you.

7 spoon/(this new)/that old

Give me a spoon please.

Which one? This new one?

No, not this new one. That old one.

Here you are.

Thank you.

8 fork/(this large)/that small

Give me a fork please.

Which one? This large one?

No, not this large one. That small one.

Here you are.

Thank you.

注解：

- Give me a book please 为祈使句。请参见本书 Lessons 9～10 中对祈使句的说明。
- Which...? 这一特殊疑问句可询问物体(单/复数)或物质，如：

  Which book/books do you want? (Which book/books? 为省略式)
- Which one? 和 This blue one? 中的 one 是不定代词，代替 book，以避免重复。one 的复数形式为 ones。

Lessons 23～24

Written exercises 书面练习

A Complete these sentences using *me*, *him*, *her*, *us* or *them*.

完成以下句子，用 *me*, *him*, *her*, *us* 或 *them* 填空。

Example:

Give Tim this shirt. Give ______ this one, too.

Give Tim this shirt. Give him this one, too.

1 Give Jane this watch. Give ______ this one, too.
   Give Jane this watch. Give her this one, too.
2 Give the children these ice creams. Give ______ these, too.
   Give the children these ice creams. Give them these, too.
3 Give Tom this book. Give ______ this one, too.
   Give Tom this book. Give him this one, too.
4 That is my passport. Give ______ my passport please.
   That is my passport. Give me my passport please.
5 That is my coat. Give ______ my coat please.
   That is my coat. Give me my coat please.
6 Those are our umbrellas. Give ______ our umbrellas please.
   Those are our umbrellas. Give us our umbrellas please.

注解:

- 练习中的 me、him、her、us 和 them 都属于宾格人称代

词。宾格人称代词在句子中一般只作宾语，如直接宾语、间接宾语以及介词宾语，用于及物动词和介词之后。宾格人称代词如下所示：

宾格：

me	him	her	it	us	you	them
我	他	她	它	我们	你(们)	他/她/它们

B Write questions and answers.

模仿例句写出相应的对话。

Example:

glasses/on the shelf

Give me some glasses please.

Which ones? These?

No, not those. The ones on the shelf.

1 pens/on the desk

Give me some pens please.

Which ones? These?

No, not those. The ones on the desk.

2 ties/on the chair

Give me some ties please.

Which ones? These?

No, not those. The ones on the chair.

3 spoons/on the table

Give me some spoons please.

Which ones? These?

No, not those. The ones on the table.

4 plates/on the cupboard

Give me some plates please.

Which ones? These?

No, not those. The ones on the cupboard.

5 cigarettes/on the television

Give me some cigarettes please.

Which ones? These?

No, not those. The ones on the television.

6 boxes/on the floor

Give me some boxes please.

Which ones? These?

No, not those. The ones on the floor.

7 bottles/on the dressing table

Give me some bottles please.

Which ones? These?

No, not those. The ones on the dressing table.

8 books/on the shelf

Give me some books please.

Which ones? These?

No, not those. The ones on the shelf.

9 magazines/on the bed

Give me some magazines please.

Which ones? These?

No, not those. The ones on the bed.

10 newspapers/on the stereo

Give me some newspapers please.

Which ones? These?

No, not those. The ones on the stereo.

注解：

- 宾格人称代词常出现在祈使句中。如：

  Give me some spoons please.

- 本练习中的介词短语都带有介词 on。介词 on 表示在某个物体的表面之上。如：

  on the shelf 在架子上

  on the chair 在椅子上

Lessons 25～26

Written exercises 书面练习

A Complete these sentences using *a* or *the*.

完成以下句子，用 *a* 或 *the* 填空。

Example:

Give me ________ book. Which book? ________ book on the table.

Give me a book. Which book? The book on the table.

1 Give me ______ glass. Which glass? ______ empty one.

Give me a glass. Which glass? The empty one.

2 Give me some cups. Which cups? ______ cups on the table.

Give me some cups. Which cups? The cups on the table.

3 Is there ______ book on ______ table? Yes, there is. Is ______ book red?

Is there a book on the table? Yes, there is. Is the book red?

4 Is there ______ knife in that box? Yes, there is. Is ______ knife sharp?

Is there a knife in that box? Yes, there is. Is the knife sharp?

B Write sentences using these words.

模仿例句写出相应的句子。

Example:

refrigerator in the kitchen/white

There's a refrigerator in the kitchen.

The refrigerator is white.

1 cup on the table/clean

There's a cup on the table.

The cup is clean.

2 box on the floor/large

There's a box on the floor.

The box is large.

3 glass in the cupboard/empty

There's a glass in the cupboard.

The glass is empty.

4 knife on the plate/sharp

There's a knife on the plate.

The knife is sharp.

5 fork on the tin/dirty

There's a fork on the tin.

The fork is dirty.

6 bottle in the refrigerator/full

There's a bottle in the refrigerator.

The bottle is full.

7 pencil on the desk/blunt

There's a pencil on the desk.

The pencil is blunt.

注解:

- 两项练习都涉及到不定冠词 a/an 和定冠词 the 的使用方法可参见 Lessons 5~6 中对 a/an 的用法说明。a/an 表示不确定,且只能与单数可数名词连用。the 通常有明确的所指(即以说话人或听话人已知的人或物为前提),可与单数可数名词、复数可数名词及不可数名词(总是单数形式)连用。
- 头一个练习的头一句中,a glass 指一只玻璃杯,有不确定的意思。而在一定的足以使听话人或读者能够明确所指的是什么或是谁的上下文中就可以用 the 来特指,如:the empty one。
- 后一个练习的头一句中,用 There is... 结构说明一个物体的存在,即 a cup on the table。The cup... 中用 the 是因为是指前面已提到过的 cup。

Lessons 27～28

Written exercises 书面练习

A Look at these words.

注意单数名词和复数名词的区别。

Examples:

a book—some books a man—some men a housewife—some housewives

Rewrite these sentences using *There are*.

模仿例句改用 *There are* 的结构。

Example:

There *is a book* on the desk.

There are some books on the desk.

1 There *is a pencil* on the desk.

There are some pencils on the desk.

2 There *is a knife* near that tin.

There are some knives near that tin.

3 There *is a policeman* in the kitchen.

There are some policemen in the kitchen.

4 There *is a newspaper* in the living room.

There are some newspapers in the living room.

5 There *is a keyboard operator* in the office.

There are some keyboard operators in the office.

注解:

- 有关名词复数的说明可参见本书 Lessons 15～16 和 Lessons 17～18。

- there be 结构是表示"存在"的句型，句子的主语在 be 的后边。如主语是单数，be 就为 is，如主语是复数，be 就为 are。如：

  There are some knives near that tin.

  这种句子常伴有一个地点状语，如句中的 near that tin。

B Write sentences using these words.

模仿例句写出相应的对话。

Example:

(books)/on the dressing table/cigarettes/near that box

Are there any books on the dressing table?

No, there aren't any books on the dressing table.

There are some cigarettes.

Where are they?

They're near that box.

1 (books)/in the room/magazines/on the television

Are there any books in the room?

No, there aren't any books in the room.

There are some magazines.

Where are they?

They're on the television.

2 (ties)/on the floor/shoes/near the bed

Are there any ties on the floor?

No, there aren't any ties on the floor.

There are some shoes.

Where are they?

They're near the bed.

3 (glasses)/on the cupboard/bottles/near those tins

Are there any glasses on the cupboard ?

No, there aren't any glasses on the cupboard.

There are some bottles.

Where are they ?

They're near those tins.

4 (newspapers)/on the shelf/tickets/in that handbag

Are there any newspapers on the shelf ?

No, there aren't any newspapers on the shelf.

There are some tickets.

Where are they ?

They're in that handbag.

5 (forks)/on the table/knives/in that box

Are there any forks on the table ?

No, there aren't any forks on the table.

There are some knives.

Where are they ?

They're in that box.

6 (cups)/on the stereo/glasses/near those bottles

Are there any cups on the stereo ?

No, there aren't any cups on the stereo.

There are some glasses.

Where are they ?

They're near those bottles.

7 (cups)/in the kitchen/plates/on the cooker

Are there any cups in the kitchen ?

No, there aren't any cups in the kitchen.

There are some plates.

Where are they?

They're on the cooker.

8 (glasses)/in the kitchen/bottles/in the refrigerator

Are there any glasses in the kitchen?

No, there aren't any glasses in the kitchen.

There are some bottles.

Where are they?

They're in the refrigerator.

9 (books)/in the room/pictures/on the wall

Are there any books in the room?

No, there aren't any books in the room.

There are some pictures.

Where are they?

They're on the wall.

10 (chairs)/in the room/armchairs/near the table

Are there any chairs in the room?

No, there aren't any chairs in the room.

There are some armchairs.

Where are they?

They're near the table.

注解：

- some 和 any 是英语中两个最常用的数量词，使用它们时一般不必精确地说明数量到底是多少。它们的作用常常像是 a/an 的复数。一般而言，肯定句中用 some，否定句中用 any，大多数的疑问句中也用 any。如：

Are there any ties on the floor? (疑问句)

No, there aren't any ties on the floor. (否定句)

There are some shoes. (肯定句)

Lessons 29～30

Written exercises 书面练习

A Rewrite these sentences.
模仿例句写出相应的祈使句。
Example:
The cup isn't empty.
Empty it!

1 The window isn't clean.
Clean it!

2 The door isn't shut.
Shut it!

3 The wardrobe isn't open.
Open it!

B Look at this table:
注意下表:

Shut the	stereo
Open the	tap
Put on your	blackboard
Take off your	cup
Turn on the	window
Turn off the	cupboard
Sweep the	magazine

续表

Clean the Dust the Empty the Read this Sharpen these	knives shirt door floor shoes

Now write eleven sentences.

模仿下面的例句写出11句表示命令的句子。

Example:

Shut the door!

1 *Open the window!*

2 *Put on your shoes!*

3 *Take off your shirt!*

4 *Turn on the tap!*

5 *Turn off the stereo!*

6 *Sweep the floor!*

7 *Clean the blackboard!*

8 *Dust the cupboard!*

9 *Empty the cup!*

10 *Read this magazine!*

11 *Sharpen these knives!*

注解:

- 两项练习旨在训练祈使句的使用可参见本书 Lessons 9～10注解内容。祈使语气除表示命令或建议外，也可表达劝说、告诫、邀请或请求等意图。如祈使语气前有 do（常重读），则表示说话人想特别强调所说的话。如:

Do sweep the floor!（希望说服对方）

否定式通常用 don't 来表示：如：

Don't shut the door!

别关门！

Lessons 31～32

Written exercises 书面练习

A Complete these sentences.

模仿例句把祈使句改写成现在进行时。

Example:

Sweep the floor! She *is sweeping it.*

1 Open the window! He ______________.

Open the window! He is opening it.

2 Sharpen this pencil! She ______________.

Sharpen this pencil! She is sharpening it.

3 Dust the cupboard! She ______________.

Dust the cupboard! She is dusting it.

4 Empty the basket! She ______________.

Empty the basket! She is emptying it.

5 Look at the picture! He ______________.

Look at the picture! He is looking at it.

B Write questions and answers.

模仿例句提问并回答。

Example:

Nicola/emptying the basket/typing a letter

What is Nicola doing?

Is she emptying the basket?

No, she isn't emptying the basket.

She's typing a letter.

1 Mr. Richards/cleaning his teeth/opening the window

What is Mr. Richards doing?

Is he cleaning his teeth?

No, he isn't cleaning his teeth.

He's opening the window.

2 My mother/shutting the door/making the bed

What is my mother doing?

Is she shutting the door?

No, she isn't shutting the door.

She's making the bed.

3 The dog/drinking its milk/eating a bone

What is the dog doing?

Is it drinking its milk?

No, it isn't drinking its milk.

It's eating a bone.

4 My sister/reading a magazine/looking at a picture

What is my sister doing?

Is she reading a magazine?

No, she isn't reading a magazine.

She's looking at a picture.

5 Emma/dusting the dressing table/cooking a meal

What is Emma doing?

Is she dusting the dressing table?

No, she isn't dusting the dressing table.

She's cooking a meal.

6 Amy/making the bed/sweeping the floor

What is Amy doing?

Is she making the bed?

No, she isn't making the bed.

She's sweeping the floor.

7 Tim/reading a magazine/sharpening a pencil

What is Tim doing?

Is he reading a magazine?

No, he isn't reading a magazine.

He's sharpening a pencil.

8 The girl/turning on the light/turning off the tap

What is the girl doing?

Is she turning on the light?

No, she isn't turning on the light.

She's turning off the tap.

9 The boy/cleaning his teeth/putting on his shirt

What is the boy doing?

Is he cleaning his teeth?

No, he isn't cleaning his teeth.

He's putting on his shirt.

10 Miss Jones/putting on her coat/taking off her coat

What is Miss Jones doing?

Is she putting on her coat?

No, she isn't putting on her coat.

She's taking off her coat.

注解:

- 练习旨在训练现在进行时的使用。英语中现在进行时表达此时此刻正在进行的动作或事件,其构成为 be 的现在

时 + 动词的现在分词，即 am/is/are + 动词的现在分词，如：

She's reading a magazine.

No, she isn't putting on her coat.

- 大多数动词在原形后面直接加上-ing 即可构成现在分词，如：cleaning、drinking；以不发音的-e 结尾的动词要去掉-e，再加-ing构成现在分词，如：making；以一个元音字母加一个辅音字母的重读闭音节结尾的动词，需将辅音字母双写，再加-ing构成现在分词，如：shutting、putting。

Lessons 33～34

Written exercises 书面练习

A Complete these sentences.

模仿例句用现在进行时完成以下句子。

Example:

take—taking

Take... He is *taking* his book.

注意以下例句：

如果动词是以-e结尾，变成现在分词时要去掉-e，然后再加-ing。

1 type... She is *typing* a letter.

2 make... She is *making* the bed.

3 come... He is *coming* .

4 shine... The sun is *shining* .

5 give... He is *giving* me some magazines.

B Write questions and answers.

模仿例句提问并回答。

Example:

the children/looking at the boats on the river

What are the children doing?

They're looking at the boats on the river.

1 the men/cooking a meal

What are the men doing ?

They're cooking a meal .

2 they/sleeping

What are they doing ?

They're sleeping .

3 the men/shaving

What are the men doing ?

They're shaving .

4 the children/crying

What are the children doing ?

They're crying .

5 the dogs/eating bones

What are the dogs doing ?

They're eating bones .

6 the women/typing letters

What are the women doing ?

They're typing letters .

7 the children/doing their homework

What are the children doing ?

They're doing their homework .

8 the women/washing dishes

What are the women doing ?

They're washing dishes .

9 the birds/flying over the river

What are the birds doing ?

They're flying over the river .

10 they/walking over the bridge

What are they doing ?

They're walking over the bridge.

11 the man and the woman/waiting for a bus

What are the man and the woman doing?

They're waiting for a bus.

12 the children/jumping off the wall

What are the children doing?

They're jumping off the wall.

注解：

- 练习都是有关现在进行时的。请参见本书 Lessons 31～32 的说明。
- 由于此练习中的句子的主语为复数名词，所以现在进行时的句子也相应采用了 are＋现在分词的构成方式。如：

  What are the birds doing?

  They're flying over the river.

Lessons 35～36

Written exercises 书面练习

A Complete these sentences.

模仿例句用现在进行时完成以下句子。

注意:如果单音节动词仅有一个元音字母而其后跟一个辅音字母时,变成现在分词时要将此辅音字母双写。

Example:

put—putting

put...He is *putting* on his coat.

1 swim... He is *swimming* across the river.

2 sit... She is *sitting* on the grass.

3 run... The cat is *running* along the wall.

B Write sentences using these words.

模仿例句提问并回答。

Examples:

boy swimming/across the river

Where is the boy swimming? He's swimming across the river.

children going/into the park

Where are the children going? They're going into the park.

1 man going/into the shop

Where is the man going? He's going into the shop.

2 woman going/out of the shop

Where is the woman going? She's going out of the shop.

3 he sitting/beside his mother

Where is he sitting? He's sitting beside his mother.

4 they walking/across the street

Where are they walking? They're walking across the street.

5 the cats running/along the wall

Where are the cats running? They're running along the wall.

6 the children jumping/off the branch

Where are the children jumping? They're jumping off the branch.

7 man standing/between two policemen

Where is the man standing? He's standing between two policemen.

8 she sitting/near the tree

Where is she sitting? She's sitting near the tree.

9 it flying/under the bridge

Where is it flying? It's flying under the bridge.

10 the aeroplane flying/over the bridge

Where is the aeroplane flying? It's flying over the bridge.

11 they sitting/on the grass

Where are they sitting? They're sitting on the grass.

12 the man and the woman reading/in the living room

Where are the man and the woman reading? They're

reading in the living room .

注解:

- 练习均围绕着现在进行时,其中包括 Where...? 疑问句和陈述句,各自又有其单/复数形式。请参见本书 Lessons 31~32 和 Lessons 33~34 中有关现在进行时的说明。

Lessons 37～38

Written exercises 书面练习

A Complete these sentences using *am*, *is* or *are*.

完成以下句子，用 *am*, *is* 或 *are* 填空。

Example:

What _______ you doing?

What are you doing?

We _______ reading?

We are reading.

1 What _____ you doing?

What are you doing?

We _____ reading.

We are reading.

2 What _____ they doing?

What are they doing?

They _____ doing their homework.

They are doing their homework.

3 What _____ he doing?

What is he doing?

He _____ working hard.

He is working hard.

4 What _____ you doing?

What are you doing?

I _____ washing the dishes.

I am washing the dishes.

注解：

- 英语中 be 需根据不同的人称代词相应地变化：

人称代词	I	He/ She/ It	They/ We/ You
be	am	is	are

单数名词作主语时用 is，复数名词则用 are。请参见本书 Lessons 7～8 和 Lessons 9～10 中的说明。

B Write questions and answers.

模仿例句写出相应的对话。

Example：

paint this bookcase

What are you going to do ?

I'm going to paint this bookcase .

What are you doing now ?

I'm painting this bookcase .

1 shave

What are you going to do ?

I'm going to shave .

What are you doing now ?

I'm shaving .

2 wait for a bus

What are you going to do ?

I'm going to wait for a bus .

What are you doing now ?

I'm waiting for a bus .

3 do my homework

What are you going to do ?

I'm going to do my homework.

What are you doing now?

I'm doing my homework.

4 listen to the stereo

What are you going to do?

I'm going to listen to the stereo.

What are you doing now?

I'm listening to the stereo.

5 wash the dishes

What are you going to do?

I'm going to wash the dishes.

What are you doing now?

I'm washing the dishes.

注解：

- What are you going to do? 是一个表示将来的句型，由 am/is/are going to + 动词原形构成。be going to 结构可以表示意图、打算、预言等，尤指不久即将发生的事。如：

  I'm going to wash the dishes.

Lessons 39～40

Written exercises 书面练习

A Rewrite these sentences.

模仿例句改写以下句子。

Example:

Give me that vase.

Give that vase to me.

1 Send George that letter.

Send that letter to George.

2 Take her those flowers.

Take those flowers to her.

3 Show me that picture.

Show that picture to me.

4 Give Mrs. Jones these books.

Give these books to Mrs. Jones.

5 Give the children these ice creams.

Give these ice creams to the children.

注解：

- 宾语与主语和谓语动词一样都是构成句子的重要成分。宾语又分直接宾语和间接宾语。例如 give 这一动词可以有两个宾语，其间接宾语总是直接跟在动词之后，并且通常指人。如：

  Give Mrs. Jones these books.

  Mrs. Jones 为间接宾语。如若想强调直接宾语，可先将它置于动词之后。这时，间接宾语之前需用介词 to 或 for。

如：

Give these books to Mrs. Jones.

练习中出现的动词 send、take 和 show 基本上都可按此方法使用。

B Rewrite these sentences.

模仿例句改写以下句子。

Examples:

Put on your coat!

I'm going to put it on.

Put on your shoes!

I'm going to put them on.

1 Put on your hat!

I'm going to put it on.

2 Take off your shoes!

I'm going to take them off.

3 Turn on the taps!

I'm going to turn them on.

4 Turn off the light!

I'm going to turn it off.

5 Put on your suit!

I'm going to put it on.

6 Take off your hat!

I'm going to take it off.

7 Turn on the lights!

I'm going to turn them on.

8 Turn off the television!

I'm going to turn it off.

9 Turn off the lights!

I'm going to turn them off.

10 Turn on the stereo!

I'm going to turn it on.

注解：

- 英语中不少动词可以同大量的介词或副词小品词一起构成短语动词。如 put on、take off 等。当对方说：Put on your suit! 而双方又都对这一语境有所了解，则可以回答：I'm going to put it on. 宾格代词 it 可表示已提到过的 your suit，以避免重复。应注意的是，原句中的语序为：动词＋介词/副词小品词＋名词宾语，而将宾语变为代词后则将代词前移，即为：动词＋代词宾语＋介词/副词小品词。可参见本书 Lessons 23～24中对宾格代词的说明。

Lessons 41～42

Written exercises 书面练习

A Complete these sentences using *a*, *any* or *some*.
完成以下句子，用 *a*, *any* 或 *some* 填空。
Examples:
There's *a* photograph on the desk.
Is there *any* milk in the bottle?
There isn't *any* milk in the bottle.
There's *some* milk in that cup.

1 Is there ______ bread in the kitchen?
Is there any bread in the kitchen?
2 There's ______ loaf on the table.
There's a loaf on the table.
3 There's ______ coffee on the table, too.
There's some coffee on the table, too.
4 There isn't ______ chocolate on the table.
There isn't any chocolate on the table.
5 There's ______ spoon on that dish.
There's a spoon on that dish.
6 Is there ______ soap on the dressing table?
Is there any soap on the dressing table?

B Write questions and answers using these words.
模仿例句提问并回答。
Examples:
passport/on the table

Is there a passport here?

Yes, there is. There's one on the table.

bread/on the table

Is there any bread here?

Yes, there is. There's some on the table.

1 spoon/on the plate

Is there a spoon here?

Yes, there is. There's one on the plate.

2 tie/on the chair

Is there a tie here?

Yes, there is. There's one on the chair.

3 milk/on the table

Is there any milk here?

Yes, there is. There's some on the table.

4 hammer/on the bookcase

Is there a hammer here?

Yes, there is. There's one on the bookcase.

5 tea/on the table

Is there any tea here?

Yes, there is. There's some on the table.

6 vase/on the radio

Is there a vase here?

Yes, there is. There's one on the radio.

7 suit/in the wardrobe

Is there a suit here?

Yes, there is. There's one in the wardrobe.

8 tobacco/in the tin

Is there any tobacco here?

Yes, there is. There's some in the tin.

9 chocolate/on the desk

Is there any chocolate here?

Yes, there is. There's some on the desk.

10 cheese/on the plate

Is there any cheese here?

Yes, there is. There's some on the plate.

注解：

- **练习中涉及到了** a、any、some **和** one **的用法。请参见本书** Lessons 5～6 **中对** a/an **的说明，**Lessons 21～22 **中对** one **的说明以及** Lessons 27～28 **中对** any **和** some **的说明。**

Lessons 43~44

Written exercises 书面练习

A Look at these:

注意名词的单数和复数形式:

glass—glasses book—books housewife—housewives

Rewrite these sentences.

改写以下句子,用名词的复数形式填空。

Example:

I can see some cups. But I can't see any ______ (glass).

I can see some cups, but I can't see any glasses.

1 I can see some spoons, but I can't see any ______ (knife).

I can see some spoons, but I can't see any knives.

2 I can see some hammers, but I can't see any ______ (box).

I can see some hammers, but I can't see any boxes.

3 I can see some coffee, but I can't see any ______ (loaf) of bread.

I can see some coffee, but I can't see any loaves of bread.

4 I can see some cupboards, but I can't see any ______ (shelf).

I can see some cupboards, but I can't see any shelves.

5 I can see Mr. Jones and Mr. Brown, but I can't see their ______ (wife).

I can see Mr. Jones and Mr. Brown, but I can't see their wives.

6 I can see some cups, but I can't see any ______ (dish).

I can see some cups, but I can't see any dishes.

7 I can see some cars, but I can't see any ______ (bus).

I can see some cars, but I can't see any buses.

注解:

- 有关名词的复数形式请参见本书 Lessons 15～16 和 Lessons 17～18中的说明。
- I can see some spoons, but I can't see any knives 是一个并列句,由并列连词 but 将两个简单句连接而构成。

B Write questions and answers using these words.

模仿例句提问并回答。

Examples:

bread/on the table

Is there any bread here?

Yes, there is. There's some on the table.

hammers/behind that box

Are there any hammers here?

Yes, there are. There are some on the table.

1 milk/in front of the door

Is there any milk here?

Yes, there is. There's some in front of the door.

2 soap/on the cupboard

Is there any soap here?

Yes, there is. There's some on the cupboard.

3 newspapers/behind that vase

Are there any newspapers here?

Yes, there are. There are some behind that vase.

4 water/in those glasses

Is there any water here?

Yes, there is. There's some in the glasses.

5 tea/in those cups

Is there any tea here?

Yes, there is. There's some in those cups.

6 cups/in front of that kettle

Are there any cups here?

Yes, there are. There are some in front of that kettle.

7 chocolate/behind that book

Is there any chocolate here?

Yes, there is. There's some behind that book.

8 teapots/in that cupboard

Are there any teapots here?

Yes, there are. There are some in that cupboard.

9 cars/in front of that building

Are there any cars here?

Yes, there are. There are some in front of that building.

10 coffee/on the table

Is there any coffee here?

Yes, there is. There's some on the table.

注解:

- 请参见本书有关一般疑问句、there be 结构以及 Lessons 27～28中对 any 和 some 的说明。

Lessons 45～46

Written exercises 书面练习

A Rewrite these sentences.

模仿例句改写以下句子。

Examples:

He is taking his book.

He can take his book.

She is putting on her coat.

She can put on her coat.

1 They are typing these letters.

They can type these letters.

2 She is making the bed.

She can make the bed.

3 You are swimming across the river.

You can swim across the river.

4 We are coming now.

We can come now.

5 We are running across the park.

We can run across the park.

6 He is sitting on the grass.

He can sit on the grass.

7 I am giving him some chocolate.

I can give him some chocolate.

B Write questions and answers using *I*, *he*, *she*, *it*, *we* or *they*.

模仿例句写出相应的对话，选用 *I*, *he*, *she*, *it*, *we* 或 *they* 等代词。

Examples:

Can you put on your coat?

Yes, I can.

What can you do?

I can put on my coat.

Can you and Sam listen to the radio?

Yes, we can.

What can you and Sam do?

We can listen to the radio.

1 Can you type this letter?

Yes, I can.

What can you do?

I can type this letter.

2 Can Penny wait for the bus?

Yes, she can.

What can Penny do?

She can wait for the bus.

3 Can Penny and Jane wash the dishes?

Yes, they can.

What can Penny and Jane do?

They can wash the dishes.

4 Can George take these flowers to her?

Yes, he can.

What can George do?

He can take these flowers to her.

5 Can the cat drink its milk?

Yes, it can.

What can the cat do?

It can drink its milk.

6 Can you and Sam paint this bookcase?

Yes, we can.

What can you and Sam do?

We can paint this bookcase.

7 Can you see that aeroplane?

Yes, I can.

What can you see?

I can see that aeroplane.

8 Can Jane read this book?

Yes, she can.

What can Jane do?

She can read this book.

注解：

- 练习中涉及到 can 的使用。这里 can 是情态助动词，表示"能够"，为现在时。can + 动词原形可表示天生的能力，也可表示学到的技能。如：

  The cat can drink its milk.

  I can type this letter.

  I、he、she、it、we、you 及 they 这些人称代词都可与 can 连用，can 后面用动词原形。

- 情态助动词 can 的否定式由 can + not(= cannot/can't)构成。疑问句中将情态助动词 can 置于句首，后接句子的主

语和主要谓语动词。如：

Can you see that aeroplane?

can 也可与疑问词一起构成特殊疑问句。如：

What can Jane do?

Lessons 47～48

Written exercises 书面练习

A Complete these sentences using *off*, *over*, *between*, *along*, *in front of*, *behind*, *under* or *across*.

完成以下句子，用 *off*, *over*, *between*, *along*, *in front of*, *behind*, *under* 或 *across* 等介词或介词短语填空。

1 The aeroplane is flying _____ the village.
The aeroplane is flying over the village.

2 The ship is going _____ the bridge.
The ship is going under the bridge.

3 The children are swimming _____ the river.
The children are swimming across the river.

4 Two cats are running _____ the wall.
Two cats are running along the wall.

5 The boy is jumping _____ the branch.
The boy is jumping off the branch.

6 The girl is sitting _____ her mother and her father.
The girl is sitting between her mother and her father.

7 The teacher is standing _____ the blackboard.
The teacher is standing in front of the blackboard.

8 The blackboard is _____ the teacher.
The blackboard is behind the teacher.

注解：

- over 表示“在……上方”；under 表示“在……下方”；across 表示“通过”某个平面；along 表示“沿着”；off 表示“离开”；between 表示“在……之间”；in front of 表示“在……前面”；behind 表示“在……后面”。

B Answer these questions.

模仿例句回答问题，注意可数名词与不可数名词的区别。

Examples:

Do you like eggs?

Yes, I do.

I like eggs, but I don't want one.

Do you like butter?

Yes, I do.

I like butter, but I don't want any.

1 Do you like honey?

Yes, I do.

I like honey, but I don't want any.

2 Do you like bananas?

Yes, I do.

I like bananas, but I don't want one.

3 Do you like jam?

Yes, I do.

I like jam, but I don't want any.

4 Do you like oranges?

Yes, I do.

I like oranges, but I don't want one.

5 Do you like ice cream?

Yes, I do.

I like ice cream, but I don't want one.

6 Do you like whisky?

Yes, I do.

I like whisky, but I don't want any.

7 Do you like apples?

Yes, I do.

I like apples, but I don't want one.

8 Do you like wine?

Yes, I do.

I like wine, but I don't want any.

9 Do you like biscuits?

Yes, I do.

I like biscuits, but I don't want one.

10 Do you like beer?

Yes, I do.

I like beer, but I don't want any.

注解:

- 英语中如果一个名词是可数的,则可以在它前面用 a/an,或加上数词,如 one orange、two oranges。如果一个名词是不可数的,就不能在它前面加 a/an,也不能在它前面加数词,而且它一般也没有复数形式,如 jam、butter 及 whisky 就都属于不可数名词。
- any 表示不确定的数量,通常用于否定句和疑问句中。any 和 some 一样,都可以修饰可数名词和不可数名词,如 any books、any milk。在句子 I like beer, but I don't want any 中,any 后面省略了 beer,以避免重复。可参见本书 Lessons 27~28 中的说明。

- 当谓语动词是行为动词时，一般疑问句需在句首加上助动词 do。主语是第 3 人称单数时，则需加上助动词 does，谓语动词用原形。如：

  Do you like honey? Does Mr. Jones like oranges?

  肯定回答时说：

  Yes, I do. (= I like honey.)

  Yes, he does. (= He likes oranges.)

  否定回答时说：

  No, I don't. (= I do not like honey.)

  No, he doesn't. (= He does not like oranges.)

Lessons 49～50

Written exercises 书面练习

A Complete these sentences using *am not*, *aren't*, *isn't*, *can't*, *don't* or *doesn't*.
完成以下句子，用 *am not*, *aren't*, *isn't*, *can't*, *don't* 或 *doesn't* 填空。

1 He likes coffee, but I ______.
He likes coffee, but I don't.

2 She likes tea, but he ______.
She likes tea, but he doesn't.

3 He is eating some bread, but she ______.
He is eating some bread, but she isn't.

4 She can type very well, but he ______.
She can type very well, but he can't.

5 They are working hard, but we ______.
They are working hard, but we aren't.

6 He is reading a magazine, but I ______.
He is reading a magazine, but I am not.

注解：

- 练习中所出现的若干语法现象及用法在前面已有说明，请参见本书的有关部分。

B Answer these questions using *I*, *he*, or *she*.
模仿例句回答以下问题，选用 *I*, *he* 或 *she*。
Examples:
Does Penny like tomatoes?

Yes, she does.

She likes tomatoes, but she doesn't want any.

Do you like potatoes?

Yes, I do.

I like patatoes, but I don't want any.

1 Does Sam like cabbage?

Yes, he does.

He likes cabbage, but he doesn't want any.

2 Does Sam like lettuce?

Yes, he does.

He likes lettuce, but he doesn't want any.

3 Do you like peas?

Yes, I do.

I like peas, but I don't want any.

4 Does Mrs. White like beans?

Yes, she does.

She likes beans, but she doesn't want any.

5 Do you like bananas?

Yes, I do.

I like bananas, but I don't want any.

6 Does Mr. Jones like oranges?

Yes, he does.

He likes oranges, but he doesn't want any.

7 Does George like apples?

Yes, he does.

He likes apples, but he doesn't want any.

8 Does Elizabeth like pears?

Yes, she does.

She like pears, but she doesn't want any.

9 Do you like grapes?

Yes, I do.

I like grapes, but I don't want any.

10 Does Carol like peaches?

Yes, she does.

She likes peaches, but she doesn't want any.

注解:

- 请参见本书 Lessons 47～48 中的有关名词复数的说明。

Lessons 51～52

Written exercises 书面练习

A Complete these sentences.

模仿例句完成以下句子。

Example:

I come from England, but Stella ______ from Spain.

I come from England, but Stella comes from Spain.

1 We come from Germany, but Dimitri ______ from Greece.

We come from Germany, but Dimitri comes from Greece.

2 I like cold weather, but he ______ warm weather.

I like cold weather, but he likes warm weather.

3 He comes from the U.S., but she ______ from England.

He comes from the U.S., but she comes from England.

4 She doesn't like the winter, but she ______ the summer.

She doesn't like the winter, but she likes the summer.

5 I come from Norway, but you ______ from Spain.

I come from Norway, but you come from Spain.

6 Stella comes from Spain, but Hans and Karl ______ from Germany.

Stella comes from Spain, but Hans and Karl come from Germany.

7 We don't come from Spain. We ______ from Brazil.

We don't come from Spain. We come from Brazil.

B Write questions and answers.

模仿例句提问并回答。

Example:

he/(Brazil)/the U.S.

Where does he come from?

Does he come from Brazil?

No, he doesn't come from Brazil. He comes from the U.S.

What nationality is he?

He's American.

1 she/(England)/the U.S.

Where does she come from?

Does she come from England?

No, she doesn't come from England. She comes from the U.S.

What nationality is she?

She's American.

2 they/(France)/England

Where do they come from?

Do they come from France?

No, they don't come from France. They come from England.

What nationality are they?

They're English.

3 he/(France)/Germany

Where does he come from?

Does he come from France?

No, he doesn't come from France. He comes from Germany.

What nationality is he?

He's German.

4 he/(Italy)/Greece

Where does he come from?

Does he come from Italy?

No, he doesn't come from Italy. He comes from Greece.

What nationality is he?

He's Greek.

5 they/(Greece)/Italy

Where do they come from?

Do they come from Greece?

No, they don't come from Greece. They come from Italy.

What nationality are they?

They're Italian.

6 they/(Brazil)/Norway

Where do they come from?

Do they come from Brazil?

No, they don't come from Brazil. They come from Norway.

What nationality are they?

They're Norwegian.

7 they/(Norway)/Greece

Where do they come from?

Do they come from Norway?

No, they don't come from Norway. They come from Greece.

What nationality are they?

They're Greek.

8 she/(Italy)/Spain

Where does she come from?

Does she come from Italy?

No, she doesn't come from Italy. She comes from Spain.

What nationality is she?

She's Spanish.

9 she/(Norway)/France

Where does she come from?

Does she come from Norway?

No, she doesn't come from Norway. She comes from France.

What nationality is she?

She's French.

10 he/(the U.S.)/Brazil

Where does he come from?

Does he come from the U.S.?

No, he doesn't come from the U.S. He comes from Brazil.

What nationality is he?

He's Brazilian.

注解:

- Where do you come from?（或 Where are you from?)是询问对方是什么地方的人。come from 表示来源或籍贯。如：

  He comes from Norway.

  They come from Italy.

- 注意练习中第3人称单数在句中作主语时特殊疑问句、一般疑问句及否定句的构成。如：

  Where does he come from?

  Does he come from Germany?

  She doesn't come from France.

  We don't come from Spain.

- 询问一个人国籍的较为固定的用法如：

  What nationality are you?

  What nationality is he?

  回答时要用 American 或 Brazilian，而不能用 the U.S. 或 Brazil。

Lessons 53～54

Written exercises 书面练习

A Write questions and answers.

模仿例句写出与下列句子相对应的疑问句和否定句。

Example:

The sun rises early.

Does the sun rise early?

The sun doesn't rise early.

1 The sun sets late.

Does the sun set late?

The sun doesn't set late.

2 He likes ice cream.

Does he like ice cream?

He doesn't like ice cream.

3 Mrs. Jones wants a biscuit.

Does Mrs. Jones want a biscuit?

Mrs. Jones doesn't want a biscuit.

4 Jim comes from England.

Does Jim come from England?

Jim doesn't come from England.

注解:

- 请参见本书有关疑问句及否定句的说明部分以及 Lessons 47～48中用助动词提问及回答的讲解。

B Write questions and answers using these words.

模仿例句提问并回答。

Example:

he/Brazil

Where does he come from? Is he Brazilian?

Yes. He's Brazilian. He comes from Brazil.

1 he/Australia

Where does he come from? Is he Australian?

Yes. He's Australian. He comes from Australia.

2 he/Austria

Where does he come from? Is he Austrian?

Yes. He's Austrian. He comes from Austria.

3 he/Canada

Where does he come from? Is he Canadian?

Yes. He's Canadian. He comes from Canada.

4 they/China

Where do they come from? Are they Chinese?

Yes. They're Chinese. They come from China.

5 he/Finland

Where does he come from? Is he Finnish?

Yes. He's Finnish. He comes from Finland.

6 she/India

Where does she come from? Is she Indian?

Yes. She's Indian. She comes from India.

7 they/Japan

Where do they come from? Are they Japanese?

Yes. They're Japanese. They come from Japan.

8 they/Nigeria

Where do they come from? Are they Nigerian?

Yes. They're Nigerian. They come from Nigeria.

9 she/Turkey

Where does she come from? Is she Turkish?

Yes. She's Turkish. She comes from Turkey.

10 she/Korea

Where does she come from? Is she Korean?

Yes. She's Korean. She comes from Korea.

注解：

- 请参见本书 Lessons 51～52 中的有关国籍问答的说明。

Lessons 55～56

Written exercises 书面练习

A Complete these sentences using *-s* or *-es*.

完成以下句子,根据需要在动词后面加上*-s* 或*-es*。

Example:

She wash ____ the dishes every day.

She washes the dishes every day.

1 The children go ____ to school in the morning.

The children go to school in the morning.

2 Their father take ____ them to school.

Their father takes them to school.

3 Mrs. Sawyer stay ____ at home.

Mrs. Sawyer stays at home.

4 She do ____ the housework.

She does the housework.

5 She always eat ____ her lunch at noon.

She always eats her lunch at noon.

B Write questions and answers.

模仿例句提问并回答。

Example:

she/morning often/dust/the cupboard

What does she do in the morning?

She often dusts the cupboard in the morning.

1 she/morning always/make/the bed
What does she do in the morning ?
She always makes the bed in the morning .
2 he/morning always/shave
What does he do in the morning ?
He always shaves in the morning .
3 they/evening sometimes/listen to/the stereo
What do they do in the evening ?
They sometimes listen to the stereo in the evening .
4 he/every day always/clean/the blackboard
What does he do every day ?
He always cleans the blackboard everyday .
5 they/night always/go/to bed early
What do they do at night ?
They always go to bed early at night .
6 she/every day usually/wash/the dishes
What does she do every day ?
She usually washes the dishes every day .
7 they/afternoon usually/type/some letters
What do they do in the afternoon ?
They usually type some letters in the afternoon .
8 it/every day usually/drink/some milk
What does it do every day ?
It usually drinks some milk every day .
9 they/evening sometimes/watch/television
What do they do in the evening ?
They sometimes watch television in the evening .
10 she/noon always/eat/her lunch

What does she do at noon?

She always eats her lunch at noon.

11 he/evening often/read/his newspaper

What does he do in the evening?

He often reads his newspaper in the evening.

注解：

- 练习都涉及到了一般现在时以及谓语动词的第 3 人称单数形式。动词的不同形式是用来表示不同的时间关系，这些形式称为时态。一般现在时主要用于表示经常发生的动作、目前的情况以及一个永恒的真理或事实。如：

  She always eats her lunch at noon.

  The sun rises early.

  一般现在时常与时间频度副词和时间短语连用，例如练习中的副词 always、sometimes、usually、often 以及时间短语 in the morning、at noon 等。

- 在一般现在时的使用中，要留意第 3 人称单数的谓语动词需要变形：一般词尾直接加-s，如练习中的 makes、shaves、listens、reads 和 takes 等；或结尾加 -es，如 does、goes、washes 和 watches(这是指以-o、-sh、-ch 结尾的动词)；以元音 + -y 结尾的动词只需加-s，如 stays；而以辅音 + -y 结尾的动词则需把-y 变为-i，再加-es，如 carry—carries。

Lessons 57~58

Written exercises 书面练习

A Complete these sentences.

模仿例句完成以下句子。

Example:

He usually shaves at 7.00 o'clock, but today, he ______ at 8.00.

He usually shaves at 7.00 o'clock, but today, he is shaving at 8.00.

1 She usually drinks tea in the morning, but this morning, she ______ coffee.

She usually drinks tea in the morning, but this morning, she is drinking coffee.

2 They usually play in the garden in the afternoon, but this afternoon, they ______ in the park.

They usually play in the garden in the afternoon, but this afternoon, they are playing in the park.

3 He usually washes the dishes at night, but tonight he ______ clothes.

He usually washes the dishes at night, but tonight he is washing clothes.

B Write questions and answers following the pattern in the example.

模仿例句提问并回答。

Examples:

they/every day go/to school by car

What do they usually do every day?

They usually go to school by car every day.

today go/to school on foot

What are they doing today?

They are going to school on foot today.

1 she/morning drink/tea

What does she usually do in the morning?

She usually drinks tea in the morning.

morning drink/coffee

What is she doing this morning?

She is drinking coffee this morning.

2 they/afternoon play/in the garden

What do they usually do in the afternoon?

They usually play in the garden in the afternoon.

afternoon swim/in the river

What are they doing this afternoon?

They are swimming in the river this afternoon.

3 I/evening cook/a meal

What do you usually do in the evening?

I usually cook a meal in the evening.

evening read/a book

What are you doing this evening?

I am reading a book this evening.

4 we/night watch/television

What do you all usually do at night?

We usually watch television at night.

tonight listen to/the stereo

What are you all doing tonight?

We are listening to the stereo tonight.

注解:

- 练习都涉及到一般现在时用法与现在进行时用法的对比。请参见本书 Lessons 31～32 和 Lessons 33～34中对现在进行时的说明;也请参见 Lessons 55～56 中对一般现在时的说明。

Lessons 59～60

Written exercises 书面练习

A Rewrite these sentences using *-s* or *-es* where necessary.

根据需要为以下句子中用斜体书写的名字加上*-s* 或*-es*，或保持原形。

Examples:

I don't have any *banana*, but I have some *peach*.

I don't have any bananas, but I have some peaches.

I don't have any *coffee*, but I have some *milk*.

I don't have any coffee, but I have some milk.

1 I don't have any *grape*, but I have some *peach*.

I don't have any grapes, but I have some peaches.

2 I don't have any *tomato*, but I have some *potato*.

I don't have any tomatoes, but I have some potatoes.

3 I don't have any *mince*, but I have some *steak*.

I don't have any mince, but I have some steak.

4 I don't have any *glue*, but I have some *ink*.

I don't have any glue, but I have some ink.

5 I don't have any *envelope*, but I have some *writing paper*.

I don't have any envelopes, but I have some writing paper.

B Answer these questions beginning with *I*, *we* or *they*.

模仿例句回答问题，选用 *I*, *we* 或 *they*。

Example:

Do you have any butter? /cheese

I don't have any butter, but I have some cheese.

1 Do you have any honey? /jam

I don't have any honey, but I have some jam.

2 Do you and Penny have any beans? /potatoes

We don't have any beans, but we have some potatoes.

3 Do Penny and Sam have any wine? /beer

They don't have any wine, but they have some beer.

4 Do you and Sam have any bread? /biscuits

We don't have any bread, but we have some biscuits.

5 Do Sam and Penny have any grapes? /bananas

They don't have any grapes, but they have some bananas.

6 Do you have any mince? /steak

I don't have any mince, but I have some steak.

7 Do the children have any butter? /eggs

They don't have any butter, but they have some eggs.

8 Do you have any lettuces? /cabbages

I don't have any lettuces, but I have some cabbages.

9 Do you and Penny have any beans? /peas

We don't have any beans, but we have some peas.

注解:

- I have...表示“我有……”，其否定式为 I don't have...，表示“我没有……”。这里的 have 表示“拥有”，是完全动词。完全动词 have 的现在式如下所示：

肯定式			否定式
	I	have	可以是 have/has
	You	have	+ not 而成的
Sam has =	He	has	haven't/hasn't;
Penny has =	She	has	也可以用 don't
The cat has =	It	has	have 或 doesn't
Sam and I have =	We	have	have 来表示
Penny and you have =	You	have	
Sam and Penny have =	They	have	

- 请参见本书 Lessons 15～16 与 Lessons 17～18 中有关名词复数、Lessons 27～28 中有关 some 和 any 以及 Lessons 47～48 中有关可数和不可数名词的说明。

Lessons 61～62

Written exercises 书面练习

A Rewrite these sentences using *He*.

改写下列句子，用 *He* 作主语。

Examples:

I have a headache.

He has a headache.

I must stay at home.

He must stay at home.

1 I have a cold.

He has a cold.

2 I can't go to work.

He can't go to work.

3 I am not well.

He is not well.

4 I feel ill.

He feels ill.

5 I must see a doctor.

He must see a doctor.

6 I do not like doctors.

He does not like doctors.

注解：

- can 是情态助动词，而 must 也同样是情态助动词。must 主要指不可推卸的责任，表示“必须”。有时用带有某种强调意味的最直率的命令语气也许比复杂的说法更加和

善而有说服力。如：

You must see a doctor.

你必须去看医生。

B Write sentences like those in the example.

模仿例句完成以下句子。

Example:

Jimmy/(a stomach ache)/a headache/take an aspirin

What's the matter with Jimmy?

Does he have a stomach ache?

No, he doesn't have a stomach ache.

He has a headache.

So he must take an aspirin.

1 Elizabeth/(an earache)/a headache/take an aspirin

What's the matter with Elizabeth?

Does she have an earache?

No, she doesn't have an earache.

She has a headache.

So she must take an aspirin.

2 George/(a headache)/an earache/see a doctor

What's the matter with George?

Does he have a headache?

No, he doesn't have a headache.

He has an earache.

So he must see a doctor.

3 Jim/(a stomach ache)/a toothache/see a dentist

What's the matter with Jim?

Does he have a stomach ache?

No, he doesn't have a stomach ache.

He has a toothache.

So he must see a dentist.

4 Jane/(a toothache)/a stomach ache/take some medicine

What's the matter with Jane?

Does she have a toothache?

No, she doesn't have a toothache.

She has a stomach ache.

So she must take some medicine.

5 Sam/(a stomach ache)/a temperature/go to bed

What's the matter with Sam?

Does he have a stomach ache?

No, he doesn't have a stomach ache.

He has a temperature.

So he must go to bed.

6 Dave/(a headache)/flu/stay in bed

What's the matter with Dave?

Does he have a headache?

No, he doesn't have a headache.

He has flu.

So he must stay in bed.

7 Jimmy/(a headache)/measles/we...call the doctor

What's the matter with Jimmy?

Does he have a headache?

No, he doesn't have a headache.

He has measles.

So we must call the doctor.

8 Susan/(an earache)/mumps/we...call the doctor

What's the matter with Susan?

Does she have an earache?

No, she doesn't have an earache.

She has mumps.

So we must call the doctor.

注解：

- have 作"具有"讲时常与表示疼痛和疾病的名词连用。有些病症往往与不定冠词 a/an 一起使用，如：an earache、a headache、a stomach ache、a toothache。也有前面不加冠词的疾病，包括用复数形式的疾病。如：

  He has flu/measles/mumps.

Lessons 63～64

Written exercises 书面练习

A Rewrite these sentences using *Jimmy*.

改写以下句子，用 *Jimmy* 作主语。

Example:

I mustn't take any aspirins.

Jimmy mustn't take any aspirins.

1 I am better now but I mustn't get up yet.

Jimmy is better now but he mustn't get up yet.

2 I have a cold and I must stay in bed.

Jimmy has a cold and he must stay in bed.

3 I can get up for two hours each day.

Jimmy can get up for two hours each day.

4 I often read in bed.

Jimmy often reads in bed.

5 I listen to the stereo, too.

Jimmy listens to the stereo, too.

6 I don't feel ill now.

Jimmy doesn't feel ill now.

注解：

- 由于主语人称的变化，由 I 变成 Jimmy，谓语动词要有相应的变化，具体可参见本书有关的说明。值得一提的是，can 和 must 都是情态助动词，它们本身没有时态与性、数的变化，一般也不能单独作谓语动词。

B Complete these sentences.

模仿例句完成以下句子。

Example:

________ eat rich food!

Don't eat rich food!

You mustn't eat rich food!

1 ________ take any aspirins!

Don't take any aspirins!

You mustn't take any aspirins!

2 ________ take this medicine!

Don't take this medicine!

You mustn't take this medicine!

3 ________ call the doctor!

Don't call the doctor!

You mustn't call the doctor!

4 ________ play with matches!

Don't play with matches!

You mustn't play with matches!

5 ________ talk in the library!

Don't talk in the library!

You mustn't talk in the library!

6 ________ make a noise!

Don't make a noise!

You mustn't make a noise!

7 ________ drive so quickly!

Don't drive so quickly!

You mustn't drive so quickly!

8 ________ lean out of the window!

Don't lean out of the window!

You mustn't lean out of the window!

9 ________ break that vase!

Don't break that vase!

You mustn't break that vase!

注解：

- Don't take any aspirins! 为祈使句的否定形式，意为：别服用阿斯匹林！可以理解为一种劝说或告诫。可参见本书 Lessons 9～10、Lessons 29～30 中有关祈使句的说明。
- You mustn't take any aspirins! 中使用了情态助动词 must 的否定形式 mustn't，意为：你要绝对禁止服用阿斯匹林！mustn't 是“绝对禁止”的意思，表示说话者最强烈的意见，而且在说话人看来根本没有其他选择的余地。

Lessons 65～66

Written exercises 书面练习

A Complete these sentences using *in*, *at* or *from*.

用 *in*, *at* 或 *from* 完成以下句子。

1 I am going to see him ______ ten o'clock.

I am going to see him at ten o'clock.

2 It often rains ______ November.

It often rains in November.

3 Where do you come ______? I come ______ France.

Where do you come from? I come from France.

4 I always go to work ______ the morning.

I always go to work in the morning.

5 What's she climate like ______ your country?

What's the climate like in your country?

6 It's cold ______ winter and hot ______ summer.

It's cold in winter and hot in summer.

注解:

- 介词可以表示空间、时间、原因以及方法关系。介词始终带有宾语。以 at 引导的时间短语可以表示确切的时间,如:at ten o'clock。以 in 引导的时间短语可以表示月份、一天中的某段时间、季节和年份,如: in November、in the morning、in winter、in 1986。介词 in 也可表示地点、位置或范围,如:in your country、in Canada。in 通常用于比较大的地点之前,如国家、州、省、市之前。to/from 表示去/来的方向,如:to/from France。

B Answer these questions using *I/you/he/she/we/they* and *...o'clock, a quarter to..., past..., half past...*

模仿例句回答问题。

Example:

When must you come home? (1.00)

I must come home at one o'clock.

1 When must she go to the library? (1.15)

She must go to the library at a quarter past one.

2 When must you and Sam see the dentist? (3.45)

We must see the dentist at a quarter to four.

3 When must you type this letter? (2.00)

I must type this letter at two o'clock.

4 When must Sam and Penny see the boss? (1.30)

They must see the boss at half past one.

5 When must George take his medicine? (3.15)

He must take his medicine at a quarter past three.

6 When must Sophie arrive in London? (2.30)

She must arrive in London at half past two.

7 When must I catch the bus? (3.30)

You must catch the bus at half past three.

8 When must you arrive there? (3.00)

I must arrive there at three o'clock.

9 When must they come home? (2.15)

They must come home at a quarter past two.

10 When must you meet Sam? (1.45)

I must meet Sam at a quarter to two.

11 When must he telephone you? (2.45)

He must telephone me at a quarter to three.

注解:

- 有关 must 的用法请参见本书 Lessons 63～64 中的说明。有关时间的一些常规用法应该熟练掌握。

Lessons 67～68

Written exercises 书面练习

A Complete these sentences using *the* where necessary.

完成以下句子,必要时填上定冠词 *the*。

1 I was at ______ church on Sunday.

I was at church on Sunday.

2 I was at ______ office on Monday.

I was at the office on Monday.

3 My son was at ______ school on Tuesday.

My son was at school on Tuesday.

4 My wife was at ______ butcher's on Wednesday.

My wife was at the butcher's on Wednesday.

5 She was at ______ grocer's on Thursday.

She was at the grocer's on Thursday.

6 My daughter was in ______ country on Friday.

My daughter was in the country on Friday.

7 I was at ______ home on Saturday.

I was at home on Saturday.

B Write questions and answers using *he/she* and *at/on*.

模仿例句提问并回答。

Example:

he/church/Sunday

When was he at church?

He was at church on Sunday.

1 Tom/the hairdresser's/Thursday

When was Tom at the hairdresser's?

He was at the hairdresser's on Thursday.

2 Mrs. Jones/the butcher's/Wednesday

When was Mrs. Jones at the butcher's?

She was at the butcher's on Wednesday.

3 he/home/Sunday

When was he at home?

He was at home on Sunday.

4 Penny/the baker's/Friday

When was Penny at the baker's?

She was at the baker's on Friday.

5 Mrs. Williams/the grocer's/Monday

When was Mrs. Williams at the grocer's?

She was at the grocer's on Monday.

6 Nicola/the office/Tuesday

When was Nicola at the office?

She was at the office on Tuesday.

注解:

- 介词 at 可用于某个较小的地点前表示"在……地方"之意,如:at church、at school、at home、at the office、at the grocer's 等。
- the 与店铺的名词所有格连用,可以表示某种商店,这时名词所有格后常不出现它所修饰的名词,如:the hairdresser's (shop)、the baker's (shop)、the butcher's (shop)。

- 介词on可用于表示在星期几或在一个月中某个确切的日期，如：on Monday/Tuesday/Wednesday/Thursday/Friday、on November 25th/March 23rd/May 25th/February 22nd。

Lessons 69～70

Written exercises 书面练习

A Complete these sentences using *at*, *on* or *in*.
完成以下句子，用适当的介词填空。

1 We were ______ the stationer's ______ Monday.
We were at the stationer's on Monday.

2 We were there ______ four o'clock.
We were there at four o'clock.

3 They were ______ Australia ______ September.
They were in Australia in September.

4 They were there ______ spring.
They were there in spring.

5 ______ November 25th, they were ______ Canada.
On November 25th, they were in Canada.

6 They were there ______ 1990.
They were there in 1990.

B Write questions and answers using *we/they* and *at/in/on*.
模仿例句提问并回答，选用 *we* 或 *they* 作主语，介词可选用 *at*, *in* 或 *on*。
Examples:
Sam and Penny/the stationer's/Monday
Where were Sam and Penny on Monday?

They were at the stationer's on Monday.

you and Penny/Australia/July

Where were you and Penny in July?

We were in Australia in July.

1 you and Susan/the office/March 23rd

Where were you and Susan on March 23rd?

We were at the office on March 23rd.

2 Sam and Penny/India/1986

Where were Sam and Penny in 1986?

They were in India in 1986.

3 you and Penny/the baker's/Saturday

Where were you and Penny on Saturday?

We were at the baker's on Saturday.

4 Sam and Penny/Canada/1993

Where were Sam and Penny in 1993?

They were in Canada in 1993.

5 you and Penny/Austria/August

Where were you and Penny in August?

We were in Austria in August.

6 Sam and Penny/home/May 25th

Where were Sam and Penny on May 25th?

They were at home on May 25th.

7 you and Penny/Finland/December

Where were you and Penny in December?

We were in Finland in December.

8 you and Sam/school/February 22nd

Where were you and Sam on February 22nd?

We were at school on February 22nd.

注解:

- 有关介词 at、on 和 in 的一些相关用法请参见本书 Lessons 65～66、Lessons 67～68 中的详细说明。

Lessons 71~72

Written exercises 书面练习

A Complete these sentences.

模仿例句完成以下句子。

Example:

She is airing the room now. She ______ it yesterday.

She is airing the room now. She aired it yesterday.

1 It is raining now. It ______ yesterday.

It is raining now. It rained yesterday.

2 It is snowing now. It ______ yesterday.

It is snowing now. It snowed yesterday.

3 He is boiling some eggs. He ______ some yesterday.

He is boiling some eggs. He boiled some yesterday.

4 We are enjoying our lunch. We ______ it yesterday, too.

We are enjoying our lunch. We enjoyed it yesterday, too.

注解:

- 注意比较现在进行时与一般过去时的区别。有关现在进行时用法的说明可参见本书 Lessons 31~32、Lessons 33~34。

B Write questions and answers.

模仿例句提问并回答。

Example:

she/air the room/yesterday

What did she do yesterday?

She aired the room yesterday.

1 they/clean their shoes/yesterday

What did they do yesterday?

They cleaned their shoes yesterday.

2 he/open the box/last night

What did he do last night?

He opened the box last night.

3 they/sharpen their pencils/this morning

What did they do this morning?

They sharpened their pencils this morning.

4 she/turn on the television/this evening

What did she do this evening?

She turned on the television this evening.

5 she/listen to the radio/last night

What did she do last night?

She listened to the radio last night.

6 she/boil an egg/yesterday morning

What did she do yesterday morning?

She boiled an egg yesterday morning.

7 they/play a game/yesterday afternoon

What did they do yesterday afternoon?

They played a game yesterday afternoon.

8 he/stay in bed/the day before yesterday/in the morning

What did he do the day before yesterday in the morning?

He stayed in bed the day before yesterday in the morning.

9 she/telephone her husband/yesterday evening

What did she do yesterday evening?

She telephoned her husband yesterday evening.

10 she/call the doctor/the night before last

What did she do the night before last?

She called the doctor the night before last.

注解：

- 一般过去时通常表示过去某一时间发生或过去一段时间内经常发生的而现在已经结束的事件或动作。一般过去时通常与表示过去的时间状语一起使用。如：

  What did she do last night?

  She listened to the radio last night.

- 在一般过去时的句子中动词要用其过去式。大多数规则动词的过去式是在动词原形后加-ed，如：cleaned、opened、boiled 等。以-e 结尾的动词后只加-d 即可，如：telephoned、shaved 等。如动词以-y 结尾，而-y 前为一辅音字母时，则变-y 为-i 再加-ed，如：empty—emptied。如动词的词尾-y 之前是元音字母，其过去式为只在动词后加-ed，如：stay—stayed、play—played、enjoy—enjoyed。由一个元音字母加一个辅音字母的重读音节结尾的，则将词尾的辅音字母双写，再加-ed，如：stop—stopped。至于不规则动词的过去式则需特别记忆，如：go—went、do—did 等。

Key to the test

The test may be marked out of a total of 100 marks.
整套试题为 100 分。

I Dictation. (10 Marks)

听写。(10 分)

Miss Grey works in an office. She is a keyboard operator. She is at the office now, but she is not typing letters. She is drinking some coffee. It is eleven o'clock. The girls at the office always drink coffee at this time.

Deduct one mark for each spelling mistake.

每个拼写错误扣 1 分。

II Look at this:

阅读以下例句:

I am tired.	*He is tired.*

Write these again. Begin each sentence with *He*. (10 Marks)

改写下面句子,用 *He* 作句子主语。(10 分)

The correct answers are as follows:

正确答案如下:

1 *He must call the doctor.*

2 *He is going to telephone him.*

3 *He can go with her.*

4 *He has a new car.*

5 *He comes from America.*

6 *He is American.*

7 *He likes ice cream.*

8 *He wants a newspaper.*

9 *He was at school yesterday.*

10 *He doesn't live here.*

Deduct one mark for each wrong answer.

每个错句扣1分。

III Look at these:

阅读以下例句:

There is a pencil on the desk.
There are some pencils on the desk.

Write these again. Begin each sentence with *There are*... (10 Marks)

改写下面句子,将 *There are* 置于句首。(10分)

The correct answers are as follows:

正确答案如下:

1 *There are some watches on the table.*

2 *There are some knives near that tin.*

3 *There are some policemen in the kitchen.*

4 *There are some cups on the table.*

5 *There are some letters on the shelf.*

6 *There are some peaches on the desk.*

7 *There are some passports on the shelf.*

8 *There are some dishes in the cupboard.*

9 *There are some trees in the garden.*

10 *There are some boats on the river.*

Deduct one mark for each plural incorrectly spelt.

复数形式的每个拼写错误扣 1 分。

IV Put in *a*, *some* or *any*. (10 Marks)

用 a，some 和 any 填空。(10 分)

The correct answers are as follows:

正确答案如下：

1 *I have a new car.*

2 *There are some clouds in the sky.*

3 *There is some milk in the bottle.*

4 *Is there any chocolate on the shelf?*

5 *There is a bar of chocolate on the table.*

6 *I want a loaf of bread, please.*

7 *Do you want any bread?*

8 *No, I don't want any bread.*

9 *I want some tea.*

10 *I want some biscuits, too.*

Deduct one mark for each wrong answer.

每个错误扣 1 分。

V Put in *in*, *at*, *from* or *on*. (10 Marks)

用 *in*，*at*，*from* 或 *on* 填空。(10 分)

The correct answers are as follows:

正确答案如下：

1 *She is going to telephone at five o'clock.*

2 *My birthday is on May 21st.*

3 *It is always cold in February.*

4 *She isn't French. She comes from Spain.*

5 *My father was there in 1942.*

6 *Were you at school yesterday?*

7 *He doesn't live here. He lives in England.*

8 *They always do their homework in the evening.*

9 *Can you come on Monday?*

10 *She's not here. She's at the butcher's.*

Deduct one mark for each wrong answer.

每个错误扣1分。

VI Put in *across*, *over*, *between*, *off*, *along*, *in*, *on*, *into*, *out of*, or *under*. (10 Marks)

用 *across*, *over*, *between*, *off*, *along*, *in*, *on*, *into*, *out of* 或 *under* 填空。(10分)

The correct answers are as follows:

正确答案如下:

1 *The aeroplane is flying over the village.*

2 *The ship is going under the bridge.*

3 *The boy is swimming across the river.*

4 *Two cats are running along the wall.*

5 *My books are on the shelf.*

6 *The bottle of milk is in the refrigerator.*

7 *The boy is jumping off the tree.*

8 *Mary is sitting between her mother and her father.*

9 *It is 9.0 o'clock. The children are going into class.*

10 *It is 4.0 o'clock. The children are coming out of class.*

Deduct one mark for each wrong answer.

每个错误扣 1 分。

VII Look at this:

阅读以下例句:

Take...	He is *taking* his book.

Do these in the same way: (10 Marks)

模仿例句完成以下句子:(10 分)

The correct answers are as follows:

正确答案如下:

1 *She is making the bed.*

2 *They are swimming across the river.*

3 *The sun is shining.*

4 *My father is shaving.*

5 *They are running across the park.*

6 *She is sitting in an armchair.*

7 *We are typing letters.*

8 *He is putting on his coat.*

9 *I am coming.*

10 *I am giving it to him.*

Deduct one mark for each wrong answer.

每个错误扣 1 分。

VII Look at this:

阅读以下例句:

He is sitting in an armchair.
QUESTION: *Is he sitting in an armchair?*
QUESTION: Where *is he sitting?*
NEGATIVE: *He isn't sitting in an armchair.*

Questions and negatives. (30 Marks)

问句和否定回答。(30分)

The correct answers are as follows:

正确答案如下:

1 Q: *Can he come now?*
  Q: When *can he come?*
  N: *He can't come now.*

2 Q: *Is there a newspaper on the desk?*
  Q: What *is there on the desk?*
  N: *There isn't a newspaper on the desk.*

3 Q: *Does he want a new car?*
  Q: What *does he want?*
  N: *He doesn't want a new car.*

4 Q: *Is he going to come now?*
  Q: When *is he going to come?*
  N: *He isn't going to come now.*

5 Q: *Do they like ice cream?*
  Q: What *do they like?*
  N: *They don't like ice cream.*

6 Q: *Does he come from Germany?*

Q: Where *does he come from* ?

N: *He doesn't come from Germany* .

7 . Q: *Must they go home now* ?

Q: When *must he go home* ?

N: *He mustn't go home now* .

8 Q: *Does he feel ill* ?

Q: How *does he feel* ?

N: *He doesn't feel ill* .

9 Q: *Does he have a headache* ?

Q: What *does he have* ?

N: *He hasn't a headache* .

10 Q: *Did he clean his shoes* ?

Q: When *did he clean his shoes* ?

N: *He didn't clean his shoes* .

Deduct one mark for each wrong answer.

每个错误扣 1 分。

Lessons 73～74

Written exercises 书面练习

A Look at this.

注意以下例句。

quick—quickly thirsty—thirstily careful—carefully

Example:

She smiled ______. (pleasant)

She smiled pleasantly.

Complete these sentences.

模仿例句完成以下句子。

1 He read the phrase ______. (slow)

He read the phrase slowly.

2 He worked ______. (lazy)

He worked lazily.

3 He cut himself ______. (bad)

He cut himself badly.

4 He worked ______. (careful)

He worked carefully.

5 The door opened ______. (sudden)

The door opened suddenly.

B Look at this table:

注意下表:

	does not know		very hard
	read		hurriedly
	smiled		slowly
He	went	a glass of water	very well
She	shaved	the phrase	thirstily
We	drank	me	warmly
The bus	greeted	London	pleasantly
	worked		very much
	enjoyed ourselves		

Now write eight sentences.

模仿下面的例句,从上面的表格中选出恰当的词和词组,写出8句话。

Example:

He read the phrase slowly.

1 *He does not know London very well.*

2 *He smiled pleasantly.*

3 *He shaved hurriedly.*

4 *She drank a glass of water thirstily.*

5 *She greeted me warmly.*

6 *He worked very hard.*

7 *We enjoyed ourselves very much.*

8 *The bus went slowly.*

注解:

- 练习都是关于一般过去时的用法,特别是与某些副词的连用。应注意形容词与副词之间的转换。副词的本意是

补充动词的意义，通过修饰动词告诉我们某事是如何、何时或何地发生的。副词可以是单个的词或词组，如：slowly、in the garden。

- 多数表示方式的副词由形容词加-ly 构成，如：quickly、pleasantly、suddenly、hurriedly。以-l 结尾的形容词变副词时-l 要双写，如：careful—carefully。以辅音 + -y结尾的形容词，则要把-y 改成-ily 以构成副词，如：thirsty—thirstily、lazy—lazily。还有许多副词并不能根据其结尾加以识别，这些副词包括与形容词形式相同的方式副词，如：often、hard、well、much 等，它们有时会与强调词 very 连用。

Lessons 75～76

Written exercises 书面练习

A Rewrite these sentences.

模仿例句将以下句子改成过去时。

Example:

She *goes* to town every day.

She went to town yesterday.

1 She *meets* her friends every day.

She met her friends yesterday.

2 They *drink* some milk every day.

They drank some milk yesterday.

3 He *swims* in the river every day.

He swam in the river yesterday.

4 She *takes* him to school every day.

She took him to school yesterday.

5 He *cuts* himself every morning.

He cut himself yesterday morning.

B Write questions and answers.

模仿例句提问并回答。

Example:

look at that photograph/an hour ago

When did you look at that photograph?

I looked at that photograph an hour ago.

1 walk across the park/last week

When did you walk across the park?

I walked across the park last week.

2 wash your hands/a minute ago

When did you wash your hands?

I washed my hands a minute ago.

3 work in an office/the year before last

When did you work in an office?

I worked in an office the year before last.

4 ask a question/five minutes ago

When did you ask a question?

I asked a question five minutes ago.

5 type those letters/a month ago

When did you type those letters?

I typed those letters a month ago.

6 watch television/every day this week

When did you watch television?

I watched television every day this week.

7 talk to the shop assistant/last month

When did you talk to the shop assistant?

I talked to the shop assistant last month.

8 thank your father/an hour ago

When did you thank your father?

I thanked my father an hour ago.

9 dust the cupboard/three days ago

When did you dust the cupboard?

I dusted the cupboard three days ago.

10 paint that bookcase/the year before last

When did you paint that bookcase?

I painted that bookcase the year before last.

11 want a car like that one/a year ago

When did you want a car like that one?

I wanted a car like that one a year ago.

12 greet her/a minute ago

When did you greet her?

I greeted her a minute ago.

注解：

- 练习旨在训练一般过去时的使用。请参见本书 Lessons 71～72 有关一般过去时的说明。
- 应注意练习中与一般过去时一起出现的时间状语。过去时与表明事情何时发生的状语连用是非常重要的。与过去时连用的状语需指过去的（而不是现在的）时间。某些状语如 yesterday、last month 等以及与 ago 连用的词组只能用于过去时态的句子中。如：

  I typed those letters yesterday/last month/a month ago.

- 过去时常与 when 一起构成问句，如练习中的最后一句：

  When did you greet her?

  I greeted her a minute ago.

Lessons 77～78

Written exercises 书面练习

A Complete these sentences.

把下列句子改写成过去时。

Example:

She goes to town every day.

She went to town yesterday.

1 She buys a new car every year.

She bought a new car last year.

2 She airs the room every day.

She aired it this morning.

3 He often loses his pen.

He lost his pen this morning.

4 She always listens to the news.

She listened to the news yesterday.

5 She empties this basket every day.

She emptied it yesterday.

B Answer these questions.

模仿例句回答以下问题，注意时间状语的变化。

Examples:

It's eight o'clock. When did you see him?

(half an hour ago)

I saw him at half past seven.

It's Friday. When did she go to London?
(the day before yesterday)
She went to London on Wednesday.
It's June. When did Mr. Jones buy that car?
(last month)
He baught that car in May.

1 It's 1997. When did you paint this room?
(last year)
I painted this room in 1996.

2 It's 5th January. When did she meet him?
(two months ago)
She met him on 5th November.

3 It's a quarter past eleven. When did they arrive?
(half an hour ago)
They arrived at a quarter to eleven.

4 It's Sunday. When did he lose his pen?
(yesterday)
He lost his pen on Saturday.

注解:

- 一般过去时的句子中谓语动词有规则动词和不规则动词之分。有关规则动词过去式的构成请参见本书 Lessons 71～72 中的说明。本练习中出现了不规则动词的过去式,它们的构成无章可循。
- 有少数不规则动词的过去式与现在式相同,如:cut—cut、shut—shut、read—read (/red/)。
- 多数不规则动词的过去式与现在式不同,如:buy—bought、lose—lost、meet—met。

Lessons 79~80

Written exercises 书面练习

A Rewrite these sentences.
模仿例句改写以下句子。

Examples:

I don't have any eggs.

I haven't got many eggs.

He doesn't have any coffee.

He hasn't got much coffee.

1 I don't have any butter.
I haven't got much butter.

2 You don't have any envelopes.
You haven't got many envelopes.

3 We don't have any milk.
We haven't got much milk.

4 She doesn't have any biscuits.
She hasn't got many biscuits.

5 They don't have any stationery.
They haven't got much stationery.

B Make two statements for each question, as in the examples.
模仿例句用两种方式回答以下每个问题。

Examples:

Have you got any cheese? (grocer's)

I need a lot of cheese. I haven't got much.

I must go to the grocer's to get some cheese.

Has he got any envelopes? (newsagent's)

He needs a lot of envelopes. He hasn't got many.

He must go to the newsagent's to get some envelopes.

1 Have they got any bread? (baker's)

They need a lot of bread. They haven't got much.

They must go to the baker's to get some bread.

2 Has she got any eggs? (grocer's)

She needs a lot of eggs. She hasn't got many.

She must go to the grocer's to get some eggs.

3 Have they got any magazines? (newsagent's)

They need a lot of magazines. They haven't got many.

They must go to the newsagent's to get some magazines.

4 Have you got any beef? (butcher's)

I need a lot of beef. I haven't got much.

I must go to the butcher's to get some beef.

5 Has she got any butter? (grocer's)

She needs a lot of butter. She hasn't got much.

She must go to the grocer's to get some butter.

6 Have they got any bananas? (greengrocer's)

They need a lot of bananas. They haven't got many.

They must go to the greengrocer's to get some bananas.

7 Has he got any medicine? (chemist's)

He needs a lot of medicine. He hasn't got much.

He must go to the chemist's to get some medicine.

注解：

- 数量词常用来修饰名词并表示数与量。有些数量词修饰可数名词，用来回答 how many 提出的问题，如：

  I haven't got many eggs.

  有些数量词修饰不可数名词，回答 how much 提出的问题，如：

  We haven't got much milk.

  有些数量词既可修饰可数名词，又可修饰不可数名词，回答 how many 和 how much 提出的问题，如：

  I need a lot of magazines/butter.

  数量词 some 和 any 最常用，但它们不能用来回答 how many 和 how much 提出的问题。它们是 a/an 的复数，使用时一般不必说明具体的数量到底多大或多小。可参见本书 Lessons 27～28、Lessons 47～48 中对 some 与 any 的说明。
- 本书 Lessons 59～60 中已对完全动词 have 的用法有过说明。have 和 have got 都相当于"具有"，通常可以互换，但英国英语和美国英语的用法有所不同。在地道的英语口语中 I've got 要比 I have 诸形式更为常用。在英国英语中，疑问句和否定句中 have(具有)的用法与 be 相同，试比较：

  Are you thirsty?

  Have you a pen? (＝Have you got...?)
- 完全动词 have 现在式的否定缩略式如下：

I	haven't	many envelopes.
You	haven't	
He	hasn't	
She	hasn't	
It	hasn't	
We	haven't	
You	haven't	
They	haven't	

Lessons 81～82

Written exercises 书面练习

A Rewrite these sentences using *drank*, *enjoyed yourself*, *are eating*, *went for*, *ate* or *take*.

模仿例句完成以下句子，选用 *drank*, *enjoyed yourself*, *are eating*, *went for*, *ate* 或 *take*。

Example:

I *had* a cup of coffee.

I drank a cup of coffee.

1 They *had* a meal at a restaurant.

They ate a meal at a restaurant.

2 We *had* a holiday last month.

We went for a holiday last month.

3 *Have* a biscuit.

Take a biscuit.

4 You *had a good time*.

You enjoyed yourself.

5 They *are having* their lunch.

They are eating their lunch.

6 I *had* a glass of milk.

I drank a glass of milk.

B Answer these questions using *going to have*, *having*, *must have* or *had*.

模仿例句回答以下问题,选用恰当的动词和动词时态。

Example:

What is he going to do? (a glass of whisky)

He's going to have a glass of whisky.

1 What are they going to do? (breakfast)
They are going to have breakfast.

2 What are they doing? (lunch)
They are having lunch.

3 What must he do? (tea)
He must have tea.

4 What did they do? (dinner)
They had dinner.

5 What must they do? (a meal)
They must have a meal.

6 What is he going to do? (a swim)
He is going to have a swim.

7 What is he doing? (a bath)
He is having a bath.

8 What did he do? (a haircut)
He had a haircut.

9 What are they doing? (a lesson)
They are having a lesson.

10 What did they do? (a party)
They had a party.

11 What must they do? (a holiday)
They must have a holiday.

12 What are they going to do? (a good time)

They are going to have a good time.

注解:

- Lessons 79～80 中涉及到了 have 作为完全动词的用法。have 除表示"具有"外还有其他意义,而且有不同的形式。如 have 可以表示 eat、drink、take、enjoy 等动作。因此,它可用于各种时态的句子中:

  一般将来时(going to have):

  They are going to have breakfast in a few minutes.

  一般过去时(had):

  They had a party last night.

  现在进行时(having):

  He is having a bath now.

  与情态助动词 must 连用(must have):

  They must have a holiday in Spain.

Lessons 83～84

Written exercises 书面练习

A Write responses using some or one.
模仿例句写出对应的回答，选用 some 或 one。
Examples：
Have some coffee.
I've already had some.
Have a banana.
I've already had one.

1 Have some beer.
I've already had some.
2 Have an apple.
I've already had one.
3 Have a peach.
I've already had one.
4 Have some milk.
I've already had some.
5 Have a glass of water.
I've already had one.
6 Have a biscuit.
I've already had one.
7 Have some cheese.
I've already had some.

B Answer these questions.

模仿例句回答以下问题。

Example:

Have you had any vegetables or fruit? (I)

I haven't had any vegetables.

I've just had some fruit.

1 Has he had any beans or peas? (He)

He hasn't had any beans.

He's just had some peas.

2 Have they had any tea or coffee? (They)

They haven't had any tea.

They've just had some coffee.

3 Have you had any apples or peaches? (I)

I haven't had any apples.

I've just had some peaches.

4 Have you had any cabbage or lettuce? (I)

I haven't had any cabbage.

I've just had some lettuce.

5 Has she had any beer or wine? (She)

She hasn't had any beer.

She's just had some wine.

6 Has he had any lamb or beef? (He)

He hasn't had any lamb.

He's just had some beef.

7 Have they had any tea or milk? (They)

They haven't had any tea.

They've just had some milk.

8 Has she had any meat or vegetables? (She)

She hasn't had any meat.

She's just had some vegetables.

9 Have you had any chicken or steak? (I)

I haven't had any chicken.

I've just had some steak.

10 Have they had any bananas or oranges? (They)

They haven't had any bananas.

They've just had some oranges.

注解:

- 现在完成时是由助动词 have/has + 过去分词构成的。它主要表示到目前为止刚完成的动作、已经发生但对现在有影响的动作或由过去某时继续到现在的动作或状态。汉语常用"了"、"过"或"已经"来加以表示。现在时有肯定式、否定式和疑问式,且因主语人称的变化而选择使用 have 还是 has。试体会练习中的句子:

  Have you had any apples or peaches? (疑问式)

  I haven't had any apples. (否定式)

  I've just had some peaches. (肯定式)

  Has he had any lamb or beef? (疑问式)

  He hasn't had any lamb. (否定式)

  He's just had some beef. (肯定式)

- 现在完成时常与表示不确定的时间副词或短语连词,如: already、just、often、never、ever、yet 等等。如练习中出现的:

  I've already had a peach. (已经……了)

  I've just had some milk. (刚刚……了)

可参见本书 Lessons 85～86 中有关现在完成时与一般过去时的比较。

Lessons 85～86

Written exercises 书面练习

A Look at these two sentences.

注意以下两个例句。

She has already aired the room.

She aired it this morning.

In which of these sentences can we put *has*?

在下面的句子中有一般过去时和现在完成时两种不同的时态。选出现在完成时的句子，并填上 has。

1 She ______ just boiled an egg.

She has just boiled an egg.

2 She ______ boiled it a minute ago.

She boiled it a minute ago.

3 She ______ never been to China, but he was there in 1992.

She has never been to China, but he was there in 1992.

4 He ______ already painted that bookcase.

He has already painted that bookcase.

5 He ______ painted it a week ago.

He painted it a week ago.

6 She ______ emptied the basket this morning.

She emptied the basket this morning.

7 He ______ just dusted the cupboard.

He has just dusted the cupboard.

注解:

- 注意练习中这个句子:

  She has never been to China, but he was there in 1992.

  句子前半部分中的 have been to...是"到过……(某地)"的意思。She has never been to...是典型的现在完成时形式,使用了表示不确定时间的副词 never(从未),强调一个已经发生且延续至今并对现在有影响的行为。句子后半部分 he was there in 1992 中使用了明确的时间(年份),表示过去某段时间的动作或状态。虽然句子的前后部分由 but 连接,但前后的时态是不一样的。

B Rewrite these sentences.

模仿例句改写以下祈使句。

Example:

Air the room! (this morning)

I've already aired the room.

I aired the room this morning.

1 Clean your shoes! (last night)

I've already cleaned my shoes.

I cleaned my shoes last night.

2 Open the window! (an hour ago)

I've already opened the window.

I opened the window an hour ago.

3 Sharpen your pencil! (a minute ago)

I've already sharpened my pencil.

I sharpened my pencil a minute ago.

4 Turn on the television! (ten minutes ago)

I've already turned on the television.

I turned on the television ten minutes ago.

5 Boil the milk! (yesterday morning)

I've already boiled the milk.

I boiled the milk yesterday morning.

6 Empty the basket! (yesterday)

I've already emptied the basket.

I emptied the basket yesterday.

7 Ask a question! (two minutes ago)

I've already asked a question.

I asked the question two minutes ago.

8 Type that letter! (this morning)

I've already typed that letter.

I typed that letter this morning.

9 Wash your hands! (five minutes ago)

I've already washed my hands.

I washed my hands five minutes ago.

10 Walk across the park! (an hour ago)

I've already walked across the park.

I walked across the park an hour ago.

11 Paint that bookcase! (a year ago)

I've already painted that bookcase.

I painted that bookcase a year ago.

12 Dust the cupboard! (this afternoon)

I've already dusted the cupboard.

I dusted the cupboard this afternoon.

注解:

- 现在完成时与一般过去时是两种不同的时态,但有时人

们会将其混淆。例如 I've typed that letter 与 I typed that letter 就不一样。现在完成时总是表示现在和过去的关系。所以 I've typed that letter 很可能含有"我刚刚打完了那封信"的意思,而如果说 I typed that letter,那就还需说出或暗示出"什么时候"。如:

I typed that letter this morning.

我今天早上打完了那封信。

- 现在完成时的时间概念有时是不明确的。我们所关心的是现在的结果或者过去发生的事对现在的影响。而一般过去时的时间概念是明确的,因为我们关心的是过去的时间或过去的结果。试比较本练习中的两组句子:

I've already cleaned my shoes.

I cleaned my shoes last night.

I've already dusted the cupboard.

I dusted the cupboard this afternoon.

Lessons 87～88

Written exercises 书面练习

A Write questions and answers.

模仿例句就以下句子提问，并作出否定的回答。

Example:

He bought a house last year.

QUESTION: *Did he buy a house last year?*

NEGATIVE: *He didn't buy a house last year.*

1 He found his pen a minute ago.

Did he find his pen a minute ago?

He didn't find his pen a minute ago.

2 He got a new television last week.

Did he get a new television last week?

He didn't get a new television last week.

3 We heard the news on the radio.

Did you hear the news on the radio?

We didn't hear the news on the radio.

4 They left this morning.

Did they leave this morning?

They didn't leave this morning.

5 He lost his umbrella yesterday.

Did he lose his umbrella yesterday?

He didn't lose his umbrella yesterday.

6 I swept the floor this morning.

Did you sweep the floor this morning ?

I didn't sweept the floor this morning .

注解：

- 练习中涉及了一般过去时的肯定式、否定式以及疑问式，放在一起练习有助于对它们的进一步掌握。可参见本书 Lessons 71～72、Lessons 73～74 中对一般过去时的说明以及 Lessons 77～78 中对不规则动词过去式的说明。

B Write questions and answers.

模仿例句提问并回答。

Example：

they/buy a new house/two weeks ago

Have they bought a new house yet ?

Yes, they have already bought a new house .

When did they buy a new house ?

They bought a new house two weeks ago .

1 he/meet Mrs. Jones/two weeks ago

Has he met Mrs. Jones yet ?

Yes, he has already met Mrs. Jones .

When did he meet Mrs. Jones ?

He met her two weeks ago .

2 the boss/leave/ten minutes ago

Has the boss left yet ?

Yes, the boss has already left .

When did the boss leave ?

He left ten minutes ago .

3 he/have breakfast/at half past seven

Has he had breakfast yet?
Yes, he has already had breakfast.
When did he have breakfast?
He had breakfast at half past seven.

4 she/find her pen/an hour ago
Has she found her pen yet?
Yes, she has already found her pen.
When did she find her pen?
She found her pen an hour ago.

5 he/get a television/two weeks ago
Has he got a television yet?
Yes, he has already got a television.
When did he get a television?
CHe got a television two weeks ago.

6 she/hear the news/yesterday
Has she heard the news yet?
Yes, she has already heard the news.
When did she hear the news?
She heard the news yesterday.

7 she/make the bed/this morning
Has she made the bed yet?
Yes, she has already made the bed.
When did she make the bed?
She made the bed this morning.

8 he/send the letter/the day before yesterday
Has he sent the letter yet?
Yes, he has already sent the letter.

When did he send the letter?

He sent the letter the day before yesterday.

9 she/sweep the floor/yesterday morning

Has she swept the floor yet?

Yes, she has already swept the floor.

When did she sweep the floor?

She swept the floor yesterday morning.

10 she/tell him the truth/last night

Has she told him the truth yet?

Yes, she has already told him the truth.

When did she tell him the truth?

She told him the truth last night.

注解:

- 本练习旨在对比现在完成时与一般过去时的区别。可参见本书 Lessons 85～86 中对其区别的详细说明。也请参见 Lessons 71～72 与 Lessons 73～74 中对一般过去时的说明、Lessons 75～76 中对与一般过去时连用的时间状语的说明以及 Lessons 83～84中对现在完成时的说明。
- 在现在完成时的句子中,already 多用于肯定式中,并且一般位于句中,用于句尾时则表示强调或惊奇。yet 则多用于疑问式和否定式中,意思为"还"、"尚"、"已经"。如:

  Has the boss left yet?

  老板已经离开了吗?

  She hasn't told him the truth yet.

  她还没将真相告诉他呢。

Lessons 89～90

Written exercises 书面练习

A Write questions and answers.

模仿例句就以下句子提问，并作出否定的回答。

Example:

He read this book last week.

QUESTION: *Did he read this book last week?*

NEGATIVE: *He didn't read this book last week.*

1 The sun set at twenty past seven.

Did the sun set at twenty past seven?

The sun didn't set at twenty past seven.

2 He ate his lunch at one o'clock.

Did he eat his lunch at one o'clock?

He didn't eat his lunch at one o'clock.

3 They did their homework last night.

Did they do their homework last night?

They didn't do their homework last night.

4 He came by car this morning.

Did he come by car this morning?

He didn't come by car this morning.

5 The sun rose at half past five.

Did the sun rise at half past five?

The sun didn't rise at half past five.

6 We swam across the river yesterday.

Did you swim across the river yesterday?

We didn't swim across the river yesterday.

注解：

- 请参见本书 Lessons 71～72 与 Lessons 73～74 中对一般过去时的说明以及 Lessons 77～78 中对不规则动词过去式的说明。

B Answer these questions.

模仿例句回答以下问题。

Examples：

Did you read this book last week?

Yes, I read this book last week.

What about Penny?

She hasn't read this book yet.

1 Did you do your homework last night?

Yes, I did my homework last night.

What about Tom?

He hasn't done his homework yet.

2 Did Mrs. Jones go to the butcher's this morning?

Yes, Mrs. Jones went to the butcher's this morning.

What about Mrs. Williams?

Mrs. Williams hasn't been to the butcher's yet.

3 Did you speak to him yesterday?

Yes, I spoke to him yesterday.

What about Susan?

She hasn't spoken to him yet.

4 Did George swim across the river an hour ago?

Yes, George swam across the river an hour ago.

What about Sam?

Sam hasn't swum across it yet.

5 Did you see that film yesterday?

Yes, I saw the film yesterday.

What about Sam and Penny?

Sam and Penny haven't seen the film yet.

6 Did Tim take off his shoes a minute ago?

Yes, Tim took off his shoes a minute ago.

What about Frank?

Frank hasn't taken off his shoes yet.

注解：

- 请参见本书 Lessons 85～86 中对现在完成时与一般过去时区别的详细说明。也请参见 Lessons 71～72 与 Lessons 73～74 中对一般过去时的说明、Lessons 75～76 中对与一般过去时连用的时间状语的说明以及 Lessons 83～84 中对现在完成时的说明。
- 有关 yet 在现在完成时句子中的运用请参见本书 Lessons 87～88 中的说明。

Lessons 91～92

Written exercises 书面练习

A Rewrite these sentences.

模仿例句改写以下句子。

Example:

It will rain tomorrow.

It'll rain tomorrow.

1 *He will* arrive tomorrow morning.

He'll arrive tomorrow morning.

2 *She will* come this evening.

She'll come this evening.

3 *It will* snow tonight.

It'll snow tonight.

4 *He will* not believe me.

He'll not believe me.

注解:

- 一般将来时用来表示将来的动作或状态。一般将来时由 will/shall + 动词原形构成,will 可用于所有人称,但 shall 仅表示单纯将来时,用于第 1 人称 I 和 we, 作为 will 的一种替代形式。will 与 shall 可用来预言将来发生的事,例如说出设想会发生的事,或者请对方预言将要发生什么事。如:

  It will snow tonight.

  Will Tom arrive from Moscow next month?

- 正式场合尤其是书面用语中,多用 will 而不用曾提到过

的 be going to。非正式语体中表示意愿、打算时多用 be going to 而不用 will。

- will/shall 的缩略式与否定式如下：

	缩略式	否定式
will	'll	'll not = won't
shall	—	shall not = shan't

例如：

She'll come this evening.

I won't go to Athens next month.

B Rewrite these sentences.

模仿例句确认以下的每一句话。

Example:

It rained yesterday.

Yes, and it will rain tomorrow, too.

1 It snowed yesterday.

Yes, and it will snow tomorrow, too.

2 He got up late yesterday.

Yes, and he will get up late tomorrow, too.

3 He arrived late yesterday.

Yes, and he will arrive late tomorrow, too.

4 He finished work late yesterday.

Yes, and he will finish work late tomorrow, too.

5 She drove to London yesterday.

Yes, and she will drive to London tomorrow, too.

6 She telephoned him yesterday.

Yes, and she will telephone him tomorrow, too.

7 He had a shave yesterday.

Yes, and he will have a shave tomorrow, too.

8 She swept the floor yesterday.

Yes, and she will sweep the floor tomorrow, too.

注解：

- 本练习涉及到一般过去时与一般将来时的比较，请参见本书 Lessons 71～72、Lessons 73～74 与 Lessons 77～78 中有关一般过去时的说明。

Lessons 93～94

Written exercises 书面练习

A Rewrite these sentences using *will*.

模仿例句改写以下句子，用上 *will*。

Example:

He went to Beijing last year.

He will go to Beijing next year.

1 He went to New York last week.

He will go to New York next week.

2 She went to Sydney last month.

She will go to Sydney next month.

3 I went to Paris the year before last.

I will go to Paris the year after next.

4 We went to Stockholm last year.

We will go to Stockholm next year.

5 They went to Geneva the week before last.

They will go to Geneva the week after next.

注解：

- 本练习涉及对一般将来时与一般过去时的比较。可参见本书 Lessons 91～92 中对一般将来时的说明以及 Lessons 71～72、Lessons 73～74 与 Lessons 77～78 中有关一般过去时的说明。
- 一般将来时通常与表示将来意义的时间状语连用，如：this evening（今晚）、tomorrow（明天）、the day after tomorrow（后天）、this week（这周）、next week（下周）、the

week after next (下下周)、next month (下月)、next year (明年)、the year after next (后年)、in three days (3 天之后)、in a week's time (一周后)、in two years's time (两年之后)等等。

B Answer these questions.

模仿例句回答以下问题。

Example:

Will you go to Athens next week? (Beijing)

No, I won't go to Athens next week. I'll go to Beijing.

1 Will Helen return to Geneva next year? (Bombay)

No, Helen won't return to Geneva next year. She'll return to Bombay.

2 Will you fly to London tomorrow? (Geneva)

No, I won't fly to London tomorrow. I'll fly to Geneva.

3 Will you and Tom go to Madrid next year? (London)

No, Tom and I won't go to Madrid next year. We'll go to London.

4 Will Tom arrive from Moscow next month? (Madrid)

No, Tom won't arrive from Moscow next month. He'll arrive from Madrid.

5 Will Carol and Helen stay in New York next month? (Moscow)

No, Carol and Helen won't stay in New York next month. They'll stay in Moscow.

注解:

- 练习中涉及一般将来时的疑问式、简略式肯定回答和简略式否定回答。请参见本书 Lessons 91－92 中的详细说明。

Lessons 95～96

Written exercises 书面练习

A Rewrite these sentences using *had better*.

用 *had better* 来改写以下句子。

Example:

We must go back to the station.

We had better go back to the station.

1 I must stay here.

I had better stay here.

2 We must wait for him.

We had better wait for him.

3 You must call a doctor.

You had better call a doctor.

4 They must go home.

They had better go home.

5 She must hurry.

She had better hurry.

6 You must be careful.

You had better be careful.

注解:

- 练习中涉及 had better 与 must 的比较。had better 和 must 体现了从"宜于"到"必要"的选择层次中的不同环节。had better 比表示"应该"的 should 语气更为强烈。had better 意为"最好",后面跟动词原形。它是习语性情态助动词,用于表示现在或将来的动作。其否定结构为

had better not。had better 常带有告诫或催促的意味。与其相比，must 表示“必须”语气程度更强，表示不可逃避的义务，在说话人看来没有选择余地。试比较：

We had better wait for him.

We must wait for him.

可参见本书 Lessons 61～62、Lessons 63～64 中有关 must 的说明。

B Answer these questions using -'ll.

模仿例句回答以下问题，用上-'ll。

Examples:

I went to Beijing a year ago. What about you?

a year's time

I'll go to Beijing in a year's time.

Tom flew to Stockholm two weeks ago. What about Pamela?

two weeks' time

She'll fly to Stockholm in two weeks' time.

Dave and Alan returned to Tokyo two days ago. What about you and Jean?

two days' time

We'll return to Tokyo in two days' time.

1 I went to Sydney a month ago. What about you?

a month's time

I'll go to Sydney in a month's time.

2 A train left for Geneva an hour ago. What about the next one?

an hour's time

The next train will leave in an hour's time.

3 Carol flew to Beijing two days ago. What about you?

two days' time

I'll fly to Beijing in two days' time.

4 Tom and Mary went to London an hour ago. What about you and Jean?

an hour's time

Jean and I will go to London in an hour's time.

注解:

- 练习涉及到一般过去时(可参见本书 Lessons 71～72、Lessons 73～74、Lessons 75～76、Lessons 77～78)和一般将来时(可参见本书 Lessons 91～92、Lessons 93～94)的用法。尤其应注意与两者连用的时间状语的区别。试比较:

  I went to Sydney a month ago.

  I'll go to Sydney in a month's time.

- in + . . . 's time(如 in a month's time)总是与将来时态连用,其意思是"从现在起的一段时间之后"(这时也可用 in a month)。然而 in + 一段时间可以和更多的时态连用,它不但可以表示再过多久某事就要发生,也可表示某事会持续多长时间。

Lessons 97～98

Written exercises 书面练习

A Complete these sentences.

模仿例句完成以下句子,选用适当的所有格代词。

Example:

This dress belongs to my sister. It *is hers*.

1 These things belong to my husband. They ________.

These things belong to my husband. They are his.

2 This coat belongs to me. It ________.

This coat belongs to me. It is mine.

3 These shoes belong to my wife. They ________.

These shoes belong to my wife. They are hers.

4 These books belong to my brother and me. They ________.

These books belong to my brother and me. They are ours.

5 These pens belong to Tom and Jill. The pens ________.

These pens belong to Tom and Jill. The pens are theirs.

6 This suitcase belongs to you. It ________.

This suitcase belongs to you. It is yours.

B Answer these questions.

模仿例句回答以下问题。

Example:

Are these your keys?

Yes, they're mine. They belong to me.

Is this John's letter?

*Yes*TW*, it's his. It belongs to him.*

Are these my clothes?

Yes, they're yours. They belong to you.

1 Is this Jane's passport?

Yes, it's hers. It belongs to Jane.

2 Are these their tickets?

Yes, they're theirs. They belong to them.

3 Is this your watch?

Yes, it's mine. It belongs to me.

4 Are these her flowers?

Yes, they're hers. They belong to her.

5 Is this my boat?

Yes, it's yours. It belongs to you.

6 Is this Jim's phrasebook?

Yes, it's his. It belongs to Jim.

7 Are these hammers Frank's and Gary's?

Yes, they're theirs. They belong to them.

8 Is this our car?

Yes, it's ours. It belongs to us.

9 Are these the children's pens?

Yes, they're theirs. They belong to them.

注解：

- 注意本练习中的 belong to(属于)是个重要的表示从属关系的短语，后跟宾格人称代词或名词，如 belong to me/you/him/Jane。某物属于某人可以说成此物是此人的。如：

This coat belongs to me.（me为宾格人称代词，位于介词 to 之后）

It is mine.（mine 为所有格代词，在句中作表语）

Lessons 99～100

Written exercises 书面练习

A Rewrite these sentences.

模仿例句把下列句子改写成间接引语。

Example:

He is drinking his milk.

He says that he is drinking his milk.

1 She has found her pen.

She says that she has found her pen.

2 They must remain here.

They say that they must remain here.

3 He remembers you.

He says that he remembers you.

4 She doesn't speak English.

She says that she doesn't speak English.

5 They're washing the dishes.

They say that they are washing the dishes.

B Answer these questions.

模仿例句用间接引语回答以下问题。

Example:

What's the matter with him? (feel/tired)

He says that he feels tired.

What do they want? (some/money)

They say that they want some money.

1 What's the matter with him? (feel/ill)

He says that he feels ill.

2 What's the matter with her? (have got/a headache)

She says that she has got a headache.

3 What does he want? (a haircut)

He says that he wants a haircut.

4 What's the matter with them? (are/thirsty)

They say that they are thirsty.

5 What's the matter with them? (have/a toothache)

They say that they have a toothache.

6 What does she need? (a licence)

She says that she needs a licence.

7 What does he want? (an X-ray)

He says that he wants an X-ray.

8 What's the matter with her? (is/cold)

She says that she is cold.

9 What's the matter with him? (have got/a cold)

He says that he has got a cold.

10 What's the matter with him? (have/an earache)

He says that he has an earache.

注解:

- 间接引语是本练习的重点。在英文中,如要把某人所说的话告诉另一个人,就要用间接引语(转述引语)。引述动词如 say 可以引导间接陈述句,say 后不可加逗号。像 say、tell、ask 等引述动词可能是现在时,也可能是过去时。间接陈述句的时态往往受引述动词的影响。如果间接引语中的引述动词是现在时,那么其后的时态通常与原来的口头陈述句的时态相同。试体会下列句子:

She has found her pen.

She says that she has found her pen.

They are washing the dishes.

They say that they are washing the dishes.

Lessons 101～102

Written exercises 书面练习

A Rewrite these sentences.

模仿例句把下列句子改写成间接引语。

Example:

He is drinking his milk.

He says he has drunk his milk.

1 She is shutting the door.

She says she has shut the door.

2 He is putting on his coat.

He says he has put on his coat.

3 He is reading this magazine.

He says he has read this magazine.

4 They are speaking to the boss.

They say they have spoken to the boss.

5 The sun is rising.

They say the sun has risen.

B Look at this table.

注意以下表格。

		cold
		a bus
		a haircut
	has got	tired
	feels	a cold
He says he	will sell	thirsty
	needs	an X-ray
	must wait for	an earache
		his house
		ill

Now write nine sentences.

利用上表中的短语,模仿例句写出 9 句话。

Example:

He says he feels ill.

1 *He says he has got a cold.*

2 *He says he feels cold.*

3 *He says he will sell his house.*

4 *He says he needs an X-ray.*

5 *He says he must wait for a bus.*

6 *He says he has got an earache.*

7 *He says he feels thirsty.*

8 *He says he needs a haircut.*

9 *He says he feels cold.*

注解:

- 本课练习重点仍为间接引语,请参见本书 Lessons 99～100 中对间接引语的说明。
- 间接引语里常要改变时态,这是因为原来讲的话与转达这些话之间有一段间隔。选择哪种恰当的形式取决于转

达者的着眼点，而不是一些复杂的规则。此外，转述从句的时态通常要“往回移”。有一条普遍的规则就是现在时变为过去时而过去时变为过去完成时。

Lessons 103～104

Written exercises 书面练习

A Complete these sentences using *too*, *very* or *enough*.

完成以下句子，用 *too*，*very* 或 *enough* 填空。

1 I couldn't speak to the boss. He was ________ busy.

I couldn't speak to the boss. He was too busy.

2 I couldn't go out. It was ________ cold for me to go out.

I couldn't go out. It was too cold for me to go out.

3 I couldn't answer all the questions. They were ________ easy.

I couldn't answer all the questions. They were very easy.

4 Is that suitcase light ________ for you to carry?

Is that suitcase light enough for you to carry?

5 Is your brother old ________ to be a member of our association?

Is your brother old enough to be a member of our association?

6 They couldn't see that film. They were ________ young.

They couldn't see that film. They were too young.

注解：

- 练习中涉及副词 very、too 和 enough 的用法以及含有 too 和 enough 句型（如 too difficult to answer 和 easy

enough to answer)。

very 是一极其普通的强调成分，可以用在形容词前(very busy)、形容词 + 名词前(a very nice person)和副词前(very quickly)。very 本身不能用在比较级前，但是 very + much 则可以，如 very much better(好很多)。very 与 not 连用时形式为 not very。为了格外强调，very 可以重复，如：very very busy。

too 用在形容词和副词之前，表示"过分"、"超过必要"之意，而不像 very 没有"过分"的含义。练习中有 too cold、too young、too high、too expensive 等用法。

enough 作副词，用在形容词或副词之后，有"为了某种目的"的含义。如：

> The questions are easy enough.
> 问题够简单的。(可以回答)
> He is running quickly enough.
> 他跑得够快的。(可能获胜)

B Answer these questions.

模仿例句回答以下问题。

Example:

Could he answer all the questions? (Yes/easy)

Yes, he could. They were easy enough for him to answer.

Could he answer all the questions? (No/difficult)

No, he couldn't. They were too difficult for him to answer.

1 Could he buy the car? (Yes/cheap)

Yes, he could. It was cheap enough for him to buy.

2 Could he buy the car? (No/expensive)

No, he couldn't. It was too expensive for him to buy.

3 Could they eat the cakes? (Yes/fresh)

Yes, they could. They were fresh enough for them to eat.

4 Could they eat the cakes? (No/stale)

No, they couldn't. They were too stale for them to eat.

5 Could they hear the stereo? (Yes/loud)

Yes, they could. It was loud enough for them to hear.

6 Could they hear the stereo? (No/low)

No, they couldn't. It was too low for them to hear.

7 Could he climb the wall? (Yes/low)

Yes, he could. It was low enough for him to climb.

8 Could he climb the wall? (No/high)

No, he couldn't. It was too high for him to climb.

9 Could she eat the pear? (Yes/soft)

Yes, she could. It was soft enough for her to eat.

10 Could she eat the pear? (No/hard)

No, she couldn't. It was too hard for her to eat.

11 Could she eat the orange? (Yes/sweet)

Yes, she could. It was sweet enough for her to eat.

12 Could she eat the orange? (No/sour)

No, she couldn't. It was too sour for her to eat.

注解:

- 在 too + 形容词 + 带 to 的不定式(如 too difficult to answer)。在含有不定式的句型里,too 经常具有否定概念。如本练习中的:

  It was too high for him to climb.

It was too sour for her to eat.

形容词 + enough + 带 to 的不定式(如 easy enough to answer)句型里,enough 放在形容词的后面,可表示"达到必要的程度"。如:

It was loud enough for them to hear.

The car was cheap enough for him to buy.

- 练习中的问句 Could he buy the car? 中,could 为情态助动词 can 的过去式,其否定式为 could not(= couldn't)。请参见本书 Lessons 45~46 中有关 can 的用法。

Lessons 105～106

Written exercises 书面练习

A Rewrite these sentences.

模仿例句将以下祈使句改写成带有动词不定式的陈述句。

Example:

Please repair it.

I want you to repair it.

1 Please spell it.

I want you to spell it.

2 Please telephone him.

I want you to telephone him.

3 Please wear it.

I want you to wear it.

4 Please ask her.

I want you to ask her.

5 Please tell them.

I want you to tell them.

6 Please help us.

I want you to help us.

注解:

- 本练习的重点是动词不定式。I want (you) to telephone him 这句话中，to telephone 是动词 want 的宾语，而这个 to+动词原形结构就是英文中所称的动词不定式。除 want 之外，许多动词都可与带 to 的不定式连用，如 need、

wish、decide 等。它们可以带间接宾语(常为人称代词)，后面再跟不定式，即：动词 + 间接宾语 + to do。如：

What do you want me to do? (疑问式)

I want you to type it again. (肯定式)

Tell them not to repair it. (否定式)

B Write questions and answers.

模仿例句改写以下句子。

Example:

Type it again!

What do you want me to do? I want you to type it again.

1 Carry it!

What do you want me to do? I want you to carry it.

2 Correct it!

What do you want me to do? I want you to correct it.

3 Listen to it!

What do you want me to do? I want you to listen to it.

4 Describe it!

What do you want me to do? I want you to describe it.

5 Move it!

What do you want me to do? I want you to move it.

6 Try it!

What do you want me to do? I want you to try it.

7 Finish it!

What do you want me to do? I want you to finish it.

8 Keep it!

What do you want me to do? I want you to keep it.

C Rewrite these sentences.

模仿例句改写以下句子，注意不定式的否定式。

Example:

Don't type it again! (He/her)

He is telling her not to type it again. He doesn't want her to type it again.

1 Don't hurt yourself! (She/him)

She is telling him not to hurt himself. She doesn't want him to hurt himself.

2 Don't slip! (She/him)

She is telling him not to slip. She doesn't want him to slip.

3 Don't fall! (She/him)

She is telling him not to fall. She doesn't want him to fall.

4 Don't miss it! (She/them)

She is telling them not to miss it. She doesn't want them to miss it.

5 Don't break it! (She/him)

She is telling him not to break it. She doesn't want him to break it.

6 Don't drive it! (He/her)

He is telling her not to drive it. He doesn't want her to drive it.

注解：

- 不定式的否定形式是把 not 放在 to 之前。如：

  Tell him not to break it.

  She is telling him not to fall.

否定词的位置对句子意义的影响很大。试比较练习中的句子：

He is telling her not to drive it.（不定式的否定式）

他正叫她别开那车。（意为：他正说着"Don't drive it!"）

He doesn't want her to drive it.

他不想叫她开那辆车。（意为：他并没说什么，只是想法而已）

D Answer these questions.

模仿例句回答以下问题。

Example：

Why is he speaking to her? (type it again)

Because he doesn't want her to type it again.

1 Why is she speaking to him? (hurt himself)

Because she doesn't want him to hurt himself.

2 Why is she speaking to him? (slip)

Because she doesn't want him to slip.

3 Why is she speaking to him? (fall)

Because she doesn't want him to fall.

4 Why is she speaking to them? (miss it)

Because she doesn't want them to miss it.

5 Why is she speaking to him? (break it)

Because she doesn't want him to break it.

6 Why is he speaking to her? (drive it)

Because he doesn't want her to drive it.

注解：

- 注意本练习中的问答。用 why 这个疑问词询问原因，回答时用 because 给出原因或解释。

Lessons 107～108

Written exercises 书面练习

A Look at these words.

注意这些形容词的比较级形式。

cold—colder nice—nicer hot—hotter heavy — heavier

Now complete these sentences.

模仿例句完成以下句子。

Example:

It is warm today, but it was ________ yesterday.

It is warm today, but it was warmer yesterday.

1 It is cool today, but it was ________ yesterday.

It is cool today, but it was cooler yesterday.

2 It is wet today, but it was ________ yesterday.

It is wet today, but it was wetter yesterday.

3 He's late again today, but he was ________ yesterday.

He's late again today, but he was later yesterday.

4 This test is easy, but that one is ________.

This test is easy, but that one is easier.

5 This bookcase is large, but that one is ________.

This bookcase is large, but that one is larger.

注解:

- 练习中用到了形容词的比较级形式,以下两个练习中还出现了形容词的比较级和 than 的用法以及形容词最高级形式。这里一起加以说明。
- 将一个人或物与另一个人或物进行比较时,就用比较级。

形容词比较级所指如果很清楚，则可独立存在。但如果需要把两项都提到，就必须在比较级后面用 than。试比较：

It is warmer today.（含义是今天的天气与昨天或其他天的天气比较）

I am taller than you are.（两者明确地比较）

B Write new sentences.

模仿例句改写以下句子。

Example:

I am very young.

I am younger than you are.

I am the youngest in the class.

1 I am very old.

I am older than you are.

I am the oldest in the class.

2 I am very tall.

I am taller than you are.

I am the tallest in the class.

3 I am very lazy.

I am lazier than you are.

I am the laziest in the class.

4 I am very heavy.

I am heavier than you are.

I am the heaviest in the class.

5 I am very lucky.

I am luckier than you are.

I am the luckiest in the class.

6 I am very fat.

I am fatter than you are.

I am the fattest in the class.

7 I am very thin.

I am thinner than you are.

I am the thinnest in the class.

8 I am very big.

I am bigger than you are.

I am the biggest in the class.

注解:

- 在同一组里将一个人或物与其他两个或两个以上的人或物进行比较时，就需用形容词最高级。最高级形式之前要用定冠词 the。如：

  I am the tallest in the class.（与全班同学比较）

  It is the cleanest street I have ever seen.（与我所看到过的所有街道比较）

C Write new sentences.

模仿例句改写以下句子。

Example:

This policeman is tall.

But that policeman is taller.

He is the tallest policeman I have ever seen.

1 This street is clean.

But that street is cleaner. It is the cleanest street I have ever seen.

2 This man is old.

But that man is older. He is the oldest man I have

ever seen.

3 This river is long.

But that river is longer. It is the longest river I have ever seen.

4 This woman is short.

But that woman is shorter. She is the shortest woman I have ever seen.

5 This knife is blunt.

But that knife is blunter. It is the bluntest knife I have ever seen.

6 This car is cheap.

But that car is cheaper. It is the cheapest car I have ever seen.

注解：

- 大多数单音节形容词比较级和最高级的构成都如 cold 一样，即在其原级后面加上-er 和-est。如：clean—cleaner—cleanest、cool—cooler—coolest、tall—taller—tallest、old—older—oldest、short—shorter—shortest、blunt—blunter—bluntest、cheap—cheaper—cheapest、long—longer—longest。
  许多单音节形容词(如 big)是由一个元音字母＋一辅音字母结尾，在比较级和最高级形式中，这个辅音字母要双写，类似的词如：wet—wetter—wettest、fat—fatter—fattest、thin—thinner—thinnest。
  许多单音节形容词(如 nice)以不发音的-e 结尾，这些形容词变为比较级和最高级时只需在原级形式后加-r 和-st，例如：late—later—latest、large—larger—largest。
  有些形容词(如 heavy)以-y 结尾，而在-y 前是一个辅音字母，变为比较级与最高级时-y 要变为-i，再加-er 和-est。

例如：easy—easier—easiest、lazy—lazier—laziest、lucky—luckier—luckiest。如形容词尾-y之前为元音字母，则只在词后加-er和-est，如grey—greyer—greyest。

Lessons 109～110

Written exercises 书面练习

A Complete these sentences using *much*, *many*, *less* or *fewer*.

完成以下句子,用 *much*, *many*, *less* 或 *fewer* 填空。

1 I haven't got any pens. I haven't got ______ either.

I haven't got any pens. I haven't got many either.

2 I've got some money. I've got ______ than you have.

I've got some money. I've got less than you have.

3 I haven't got any money. I haven't got ______ either.

I haven't got any money. I haven't got much either.

4 I've got some books. I've got ______ than you have.

I've got some books. I've got fewer than you have.

注解:

- much 和 little 以及 many 和 few 分别用来表示不可数名词和可数名词的多与少。例如对于不可数名词 milk 可以用 too much milk、not much milk、a little milk、very litte milk 等;对于可数名词 biscuits 则可以用 too many biscuits、not many biscuits、a few biscuits、very few biscuits 等。

B Answer these questions.

模仿例句回答以下问题。

Example:

Have you got any coffee?

I haven't got much coffee. I've got very little.

Have you got any biscuits?

I haven't got many biscuits. I've got very few.

1 Have you got any jam?

I haven't got much jam. I've got very little.

2 Have you got any potatoes?

I haven't got many potatoes. I've got very few.

3 Have you got any oranges?

I haven't got many oranges. I've got very few.

4 Have you got any vegetables?

I haven't got many vegetables. I've got very few.

5 Have you got any meat?

I haven't got much meat. I've got very little.

6 Have you got any money?

I haven't got much money. I've got very little.

注解：

- (a) few 和(a) little 的区别如下所示：

  few 和 a few 都可与复数可数名词连用。few 表示否定，含有"几乎一点儿也没有"的意思，常用于 very 的后面。如：

  I haven't got many oranges. I've got very few.

  a few 表示肯定，含有"一些"、"少数几个"的意思，如：

  There are a few books on the table.

  little 和 a little 都可与(单数)不可数名词连用。little 和 few 一样表示否定，有"几乎一点儿也没有"的含义，且常用于 very 之后。如：

  I haven't got much money. I've got very little.

  a little 表示肯定，有"一些"、"少量的"的含义。如：

  There's a little milk in the glass.

C Write new sentences.

模仿例句将以下句子改成比较级。

Example:

I've got some coffee.

I've got more coffee than you have.

1 I've got some soap.

I've got more soap than you have.

2 I've got some fruit.

I've got more fruit than you have.

3 I've got some books.

I've got more books than you have.

4 I've got some presents.

I've got more presents than you have.

5 I've got some eggs.

I've got more eggs than you have.

6 I've got some stationery.

I've got more stationery than you have.

D Write new sentences.

模仿例句改写以下句子。

Example:

I've got some coffee.

I've got less coffee than you have. I've got the least.

I've got some biscuits.

I've got fewer than you have. I've got the fewest.

1 I've got some jam.

I've got less jam than you have. I've got the least.

2 I've got some potatoes.

I've got fewer potatoes than you have. I've got the fewest.

3 I've got some vegetables.

I've got fewer vegetables than you have. I've got the fewest.

4 I've got some oranges.

I've got fewer oranges than you have. I've got the fewest.

5 I've got some meat.

I've got less meat than you have. I've got the least.

6 I've got some money.

I've got less money than you have. I've got the least.

注解:

- fewer 与 the fewest 和 less 与 the least 的区别如下所示:
  它们分别是以上提到的 few 和 little 的比较级形式和最高级形式。一般而言,fewer 与 the fewest 只能用于修饰复数可数名词。如:

  I've got fewer books than you have. I've got the fewest.

  而 less 与 the least 只能用于修饰不可数名词。如:

  I've got less meat than you have. I've got the least.

Lessons 111～112

Written exercises 书面练习

A Complete these sentences.

模仿例句完成以下句子。

Example:

This dress is long, but that one is ______.

This dress is long, but that one is longer.

Tom is intelligent, but Bill is ______.

Tom is intelligent, but Bill is more intelligent.

1 This book is cheap, but that one is ______.

This book is cheap, but that one is cheaper.

2 This book is expensive, but that one is ______.

This book is expensive, but that one is more expensive.

3 This question is easy, but that one is ______.

This question is easy, but that one is easier.

4 This question is difficult, but that one is ______.

This question is difficult, but that one is more difficult.

注解:

- **练习中涉及较长的形容词规则的比较级形式。大多数较长的形容词(即有两个音节以上的词)可与数量词 more 和 less 构成其比较级形式,与 most 和 least 连用构成其最高级形式。例如:**

  This test is less difficult.

  No, it isn't. It is more difficult.

  It's the most difficult test I've ever had.

My book is more interesting than yours.

No, it isn't. It is less interesting.

It's the least interesting book I've ever read.

B Write questions and answers.

模仿例句提问并回答。

Example:

green apple/sweet/red apple

Is the green apple as sweet as the red apple?

No, it isn't. The green apple isn't as sweet as the red apple.

1 policeman/tall/policewoman

Is the policeman as tall as the policewoman?

No, he isn't. The policeman isn't as tall as the policewoman.

2 man/short/woman

Is the man as short as the woman?

No, he isn't. The man isn't as short as the woman.

3 boy/old/girl

Is the boy as old as the girl?

No, he isn't. The boy isn't as old as the girl.

4 red pencil/blunt/green pencil

Is the red pencil as blunt as the green pencil?

No, it isn't. The red pencil isn't as blunt as the green pencil.

5 blue car/clean/red car

Is the blue car as clean as the red car?

No, it isn't. The blue car isn't as clean as the red

car.

6 woman/fat/man

Is the woman as fat as the man?

No, she isn't. The woman isn't as fat as the man.

注解：

- 同等程度的比较由 as...as 表示，有时头一个 as 可以省略。如：

  Is the policeman (as) tall as the policewoman?

  as...as 的否定形式为 not as/so...as，表示"不如"，如：

  The policeman isn't as tall as the policewoman.

C Write new sentences.

模仿例句改写以下句子。

Example:

This test is less difficult. (ever done)

No, it isn't. It is more difficult.

It's the most difficult test I've ever done.

My book is more interesting than yours. (ever read)

No, it isn't. It is less interesting.

It's the least interesting book I've ever read.

1 My radio is less expensive than yours. (ever seen)

No, it isn't. It is more expensive.

It's the most expensive radio I've ever seen.

2 Tom is less intelligent than Bill. (person/ever met)

No, he isn't. He is more intelligent.

He's the most intelligent person I've ever met.

3 My book is less interesting than yours. (ever read)

No, it isn't. It is more interesting.

It's the most interesting book I've ever read.

4 This test is more difficult. (ever done)

No, it isn't. It is less difficult.

It's the least difficult test I've ever done.

注解:

- 应注意练习中 ever 的用法,它与形容词的比较级、最高级连用可加强语气。

Lessons 113～114

Written exercises 书面练习

A Rewrite these sentences.

模仿例句改写以下句子，用 no 来表示否定。

Example：

There isn't any milk in that bottle.

There is no milk in that bottle.

1 There aren't any books on that shelf.

There are no books on that shelf.

2 I haven't got any money.

I have got no money.

3 There isn't any coffee in this tin.

There is no coffee in this tin.

4 I didn't see any cars in the street.

I saw no cars in the street.

注解：

- not any 和 no 的用法区别如下：构成否定句的另一种方法是用 no。用 no 取代 not any 显得略为正式，并表示更强的否定。而且 no 这个否定词常用在句子的开头，而 not any 不可。如：

  There aren't any books on that shelf.（not any）

  There are no books on that shelf.（no）

B Answer these questions.

模仿例句回答以下问题。

Example:

Have you got any beer?

No, I haven't got any beer.

I've got no beer. I've got none.

1 Have you got any milk?

No, I haven't got any milk.

I've got no milk. I've got none.

2 Have you got any envelopes?

No, I haven't got any envelopes.

I've got no envelopes. I've got none.

3 Have you got any magazines?

No, I haven't got any magazines.

I've got no magazines. I've got none.

4 Have you got any bread?

No, I haven't got any bread.

I've got no bread. I've got none.

注解:

- no 和 none 的用法区别如下:no 意为 not any 时,是一个限定词,只能用于名词之前;而 none 本身则可以独立作为一个代词来用,如:

  I've got no milk. I've got none.

  和 no 一样,none 也比 not any 的语气强。用 no 或 none 时不能同时用 not。

C Write new sentences.

模仿例句完成以下句子。

Example:

I'm not tired.

Neither am I. I'm not tired, either.

1 I'm not hungry.

Neither am I. I'm not hungry, either.

2 I didn't meet him.

Neither did I. I didn't meet him, either.

3 I wasn't at church yesterday.

Neither was I. I wasn't at church yesterday, either.

4 I don't like ice cream.

Neither do I. I don't like ice cream, either.

5 I can't swim.

Neither can I. I can't swim, either.

6 I'm not a doctor.

Neither am I. I'm not a doctor, either.

D Write new sentences.

模仿例句完成以下句子。

Example:

I'm tired.

So am I. I'm tired, too.

1 I'm hungry.

So am I. I'm hungry, too.

2 I met him.

So did I. I met him, too.

3 I was at church yesterday.

So was I. I was at church yesterday, too.

4 I like ice cream.

So do I. I like ice cream, too.

5 I can swim.

So can I. I can swim, too.

6 I'm a doctor.

So am I. I'm a doctor, too.

注解：

- so 与 neither 的用法区别如下：

  当某人说了一句肯定意义的话，而其肯定的内容也同样适用于你或另外的人或事物时，就可以采用以 so 开头的简略句式。这种简略句式中主语和动词(包括 be)必须是倒装形式。如：

  I'm hungry.

  So am I. I'm hungry, too.

  当某人说了一句否定意义的话，而其否定的内容也同样适用于你或另外的人或事物时，就可以采用以 neither 开头的简略句式。同样应采用倒装语序。如：

  I didn't meet him.

  Neither did I. I didn't meet him, either.

  可以用 too 或 either 来替代 so 或 neither，但必须采用正常语序，如以上例句中所示。

Lessons 115～116

Written exercises 书面练习

A Rewrite these sentences.

模仿例句改写以下句子。

Example:

I didn't buy *anything*.

I bought nothing.

1 I didn't do *anything*.

I did nothing.

2 I didn't see *anyone*.

I saw no one.

3 I didn't go *anywhere*.

I went nowhere.

4 I didn't meet *anybody*.

I met nobody.

B Answer these questions using *any-/no-* with *-one*, *-body*, *-thing*, *-where*.

模仿例句回答以下问题。

Example:

Did you see anyone?

No, I didn't see anyone. I saw no one.

1 Did you hear anything?

No, I didn't hear anything. I heard nothing.

2 Did you speak to anyone?

No, I didn't speak to anyone. I spoke to nobody.

3 Did you go anywhere?

No, I didn't go anywhere. I went nowhere.

4 Did you buy anything?

No, I didn't buy anything. I bought nothing.

5 Did you write to anybody?

No, I didn't write to anybody. I wrote to nobody.

6 Did you meet anyone?

No, I didn't meet anyone. I met no one.

C Rewrite these sentences.

模仿例句改写以下句子。

Example:

They're all watching television.

Everyone's watching television.

1 They're all looking out of the window.

Everyone's looking out of the window.

2 They're all hurrying to work.

Everyone's hurrying to work.

3 They're all eating.

Everyone's eating.

4 They're all drinking lemonade.

Everyone's drinking lemonade.

D Answer these questions.

模仿例句回答以下问题。

Example:

Have you got anything to wear?

No, I haven't got anything to wear. I've got nothing to wear.

What about Penny?

She's got something to wear.

1 Have you got anything to eat?

No, I haven't got anything to eat. I've got nothing to eat.

What about Sam?

He's got something to eat.

2 Have you got anything to do?

No, I haven't got anything to do. I've got nothing to do.

What about the children?

They've got something to do.

3 Have you got anything to drink?

No, I haven't got anything to drink. I've got nothing to drink.

What about Jane?

She's got something to drink.

4 Have you got anything to read?

No, I haven't got anything to read. I've got nothing to read.

What about Alan?

He's got something to read.

注解：

- 本课练习的重点是含 some-/any-/no-/every-构成的复合代词的用法。some-、any-、no-及 every-与-one、-body、-thing构成的复合词(与-where构成的复合副词除外)起代

词的作用。之所以称其为不定代词，是因为往往不清楚其所指的是谁或什么。不定代词可作主语、宾语和表语。这些复合代词的用法规则与 some、any 和 no 相同。试体会下列句子：

Everyone's looking out of the window.（作主语）

I did nothing.（作宾语）

This is something special.（作表语）

- 用 everyone 或 everybody 的好处是可以避免使用 he or she 这样啰唆的说法，也可避免男女有别时的麻烦。

Lessons 117～118

Written exercises 书面练习

A Rewrite these sentences using *when*.

模仿例句用 when 把两个句子合并成一句。

Example:

He arrived. I had a bath.

He arrived when I was having a bath.

1 He knocked at the door. I answered the phone.

He knocked at the door when I was answering the phone.

2 He came downstairs. I had breakfast.

He came downstairs when I was having breakfast.

3 The phone rang. I washed the dishes.

The phone rang when I was washing the dishes.

4 The boss arrived. She typed a letter.

The boss arrived when she was typing a letter.

5 The train left. I bought the tickets.

The train left when I was buying the tickets.

6 It rained heavily. I drove to London.

It rained heavily when I was driving to London.

B Answer these questions.

模仿例句回答以下问题。

Example:

What were you doing when he arrived? (have a bath)

When he arrived I was having a bath.

1 What were you doing when he arrived? (cook a meal)

When he arrived I was cooking a meal.

2 What were you doing when he arrived? (wash the dishes)

When he arrived I was washing the dishes.

3 What were you doing when he arrived? (work in the garden)

When he arrived I was working in the garden.

4 What were you doing when he arrived? (type letters)

When he arrived I was typing letters.

5 What were you doing when he arrived? (shave)

When he arrived I was shaving.

6 What were you doing when he arrived? (boil the milk)

When he arrived I was boiling the milk.

7 What were you doing when he arrived? (phone my sister)

When he arrived I was phoning my sister.

8 What were you doing when he arrived? (dust the bedroom)

When he arrived I was dusting the bedroom.

注解：

- 过去进行时表示过去某时正在进行的动作或情况，由 be 的过去式＋现在分词构成。
- 过去进行时和一般过去时经常在同一个句子里使用。过去进行时表示过去正在进行的动作或情况，一般过去时则表示比较短暂的动作或事件。正在进行的动作或情况往往由连词 when、while、as、just as 等引导，如：

  What were you doing when he arrived?

  When he arrived I was cooking a meal.

C Answer these questions.

模仿例句回答以下问题。

Example:

What was he doing while you were cooking the dinner?

(work in the garden)

While I was cooking the dinner, he was working in the garden.

1 What was he doing while you were cooking the dinner?

(have a wash)

While I was cooking the dinner, he was having a wash.

2 What was he doing while you were cooking the dinner?

(watch television)

While I was cooking the dinner, he was watching television.

3 What was he doing while you were cooking the dinner?

(clean his shoes)

While I was cooking the dinner, he was cleaning his shoes.

4 What was he doing while you were cooking the dinner?

(listen to the radio)

While I was cooking the dinner, he was listening to the radio.

5 What was he doing while you were cooking the dinner?

(change his suit)

While I was cooking the dinner, he was changing his suit.

6 What was he doing while you were cooking the dinner?

(sit in the dining room)

While I was cooking the dinner, he was sitting in the dining room.

7 What was he doing while you were cooking the dinner?

(read the paper)

While I was cooking the dinner, he was reading the paper.

8 What was he doing while you were cooking the dinner?

(drive home from work)

While I was cooking the dinner, he was driving home from work.

注解:

- 可用 while 强调同时进行的动作。试体会下面的句子:

  What was he doing while you were cooking the dinner?

  While I was cooking the dinner, he was listening to the radio.

Lessons 119～120

Written exercises 书面练习

A Rewrite these sentences using *after*.

用 *after* 把两个句子合并为一句。

Example:

She went home. She typed the letter.

She went home after she had typed the letter.

1 He dropped the vase. He took it into the living room.

He dropped the vase after he had taken it into the living room.

2 He bought another car. He sold his old one.

He bought another car after he had sold his old one.

3 He swept the floor. He dusted everything.

He swept the floor after he had dusted everything.

4 She drank the milk. She boiled it.

She drank the milk after she had boiled it.

5 He turned off the television. He saw the programme.

He turned off the television after he had seen the programme.

6 He went to bed. He did his homework.

He went to bed after he had done his homework.

注解:

- 本练习的重点是过去完成时的用法及其与一般过去时和现在完成时的比较。

- 过去完成时由 had + 过去分词构成。过去完成时表示较早的过去，即"过去的过去"。其主要用法是表示两个事件中哪一个发生在前。
- 某些典型的连词常用在过去完成时之前，表示"较早的过去"，如 after、when 等。如：

  He bought another car after he had sold his old one.

B Answer these questions.

模仿例句回答以下问题。

Example:

Have you met him?

Yes, I have just met him. I had never met him before.

1 Have you seen it?

Yes, I have just seen it. I had never seen it before.

2 Have you read it?

Yes, I have just read it. I had never read it before.

3 Have you tried it?

Yes, I have just tried it. I had never tried it before.

4 Have you been there?

Yes, I have just been there. I had never been there before.

5 Have you written a letter in English?

Yes, I have just written a letter in English. I had never written a letter in English before.

6 Have you watched this programme?

Yes, I have just watched this programme. I had never watched this programme before.

C Answer these questions.

模仿例句回答以下问题。

Example:

Why didn't you sweep the floor? (She)

It was too late. She had already swept it.

1 Why didn't you paint the bookcase? (He)

It was too late. He had already painted it.

2 Why didn't you dust the dressing table? (She)

It was too late. She had already dusted it.

3 Why didn't you telephone him? (You)

It was too late. You had already telephoned him.

4 Why didn't you correct it? (You)

It was too late. You had already corrected it.

5 Why didn't you shut the door? (They)

It was too late. They had already shut it.

6 Why didn't you make the bed? (She)

It was too late. She had already made it.

D Write new sentences using *after*.

模仿例句改写以下句子。

Example:

Did you read the book? Yes, but I saw the film first.

I read the book after I had seen the film.

1 Did you go to the doctor? Yes, but I made an appointment first.

I went to the doctor after I had made an appointment.

2 Did the boss leave the office? Yes, but he finished work first.

The boss left the office after he had finished work.

3 Did your wife go out? Yes, but she finished the housework first.

My wife went out after she had finished the housework.

4 Did your teacher give you your exercise book? Yes, but he corrected it first.

My teacher gave me my exercise book after he had corrected it.

5 Did your sister go on holiday? Yes, but she took the examination first.

My sister went on holiday after she had taken the examination.

6 Did you buy a new car? Yes, but I sold my old one first.

I bought a new car after I had sold my old one.

注解：

- 常与现在完成时连用的副词如 already、ever（曾经）、just、never...before（以前从未）等也常与过去完成时连用，来强调事件发生的先后次序。如：

  It was too late. They had already closed the door.

  I have just read that book. I had never read it before.

  可参见本书 Lessons 71～72、Lessons 73～74、Lessons 75～76、Lessons 77～78 中有关一般过去时的用法以及 Lessons 85～86 中有关现在完成时的说明。

Lessons 121～122

Written exercises 书面练习

A Rewrite these sentences using *who*, *whom* or *which*.
用 *who*, *whom* 或 *which* 把以下每对句子改写成一句话。
Example:
She is the girl. *She* met me yesterday.
She is the girl who met me yesterday.
She is the girl. I met *her* yesterday.
She is the girl who(m) I met yesterday.
This is the book. I bought *it* yesterday.
This is the book which I bought yesterday.

1 This is the car. The mechanic repaired *it* yesterday.
This is the car which the mechanic repaired yesterday.
2 He is the man. I invited *him* to the party.
He is the man whom I invited to the party.
3 These are the things. I bought *them* yesterday.
These are the things which I bought yesterday.
4 He is the man. *He* came here last week.
He is the man who came here last week.
5 He is the policeman. *He* caught the thieves.
He is the policeman who caught the thieves.
6 She is the nurse. *She* looked after me.
She is the nurse who looked after me.
7 She is the woman. I met *her* at the party.
She is the woman whom I met at the party.

8 I am the person. *I* wrote to you.

I am the person who wrote to you.

B Write questions and answers.

模仿例句提问并回答。

Example:

He served me.

Who served you? That man?

Yes, he's the man who served me.

1 She met him.

Who met him? That woman?

Yes, she's the woman who met him.

2 He sat there.

Who sat there? That man?

Yes, he's the man who sat there.

3 She made it.

Who made it? That woman?

Yes, she's the woman who made it.

4 He read it.

Who read it? That man?

Yes, he's the man who read it.

5 He shut it.

Who shut it? That man?

Yes, he's the man who shut it.

6 She took it.

Who took it? That woman?

Yes, she's the woman who took it.

7 He told me.

Who told me? That man?

Yes, he's the man who told me.

8 She saw me.

Who saw me? That woman?

Yes, she's the woman who saw me.

C Write questions and answers.

模仿例句提问并回答。

Example:

I met him yesterday.

Whom did you meet yesterday? That man?

Yes, he's the man whom I met yesterday.

1 I saw him.

Whom did you see? That man?

Yes, he's the man whom I saw.

2 I telephoned her.

Whom did you telephone? That woman?

Yes, she's the woman whom I telephoned.

3 I invited him.

Whom did you invited? That man?

Yes, he's the man whom I invited.

4 I took him to the cinema.

Whom did you take to the cinema? That man?

Yes, he's the man whom I took to the cinema.

5 I found him in the garden.

Whom did you find in the garden? That man?

Yes, he's the man whom I found in the garden.

6 I drove her to London.

Whom did you drive to London? That woman?

Yes, she's the woman whom I drove to London.

7 I heard her.

Whom did you hear? That woman?

Yes, she's the woman whom I heard.

8 I remembered him.

Whom did you remember? That man?

Yes, he's the man whom I remembered.

注解：

- 本课练习的重点是定语从句。定语从句像形容词一样起修饰作用，但位于所修饰的名词之后。定语从句通常由关系代词 who、whom、which、that 引导并紧跟在它要修饰的成分之后。关系代词 who、whom、that 用来表示人，which 和 that 可用来表示事物和动物。关系代词代表从句的主语或宾语，同时又充当连接词，把从句和主句连接起来。如：

  He is the man who came here last week.（who 作从句主语）

  The book which/that is on the desk is mine.（which/that 作从句主语）

  He is the man whom/who I met at the party.（whom/who 作从句宾语）

  This is the book which I bought yesterday.（which 作从句宾语）

Lessons 123～124

Written exercises 书面练习

A Rewrite these sentences.

模仿例句把以下每对句子改写成一句话。

Example:

She is the girl. I met *her* yesterday.

She is the girl I met yesterday.

This is the book. I bought *it* yesterday.

This is the book I bought yesterday.

This is the ship. I travelled on *it*.

This is the ship I travelled on.

1 She is the woman. I drove *her* to London.
   She is the woman I drove to London.
2 That's the film. I saw *it*.
   That's the film I saw.
3 That's the man. I spoke to *him*.
   That's the man I spoke to.
4 They are the thieves. The police caught *them*.
   They are the thieves the police caught.
5 These are the letters. I typed *them*.
   These are the letters I typed.
6 These are the people. You asked me about *them*.
   These are the people you asked me about.

B Write questions and answers.

模仿例句提问并回答。

Example:

I met that man yesterday.

Which man? That man?

Yes, that's the man I met yesterday.

1 I saw that man yesterday.

Which man? That man?

Yes, that's the man I saw yesterday.

2 I repaired that car yesterday.

Which car? That car?

Yes, that's the car I repaired yesterday.

3 I drove that woman to London yesterday.

Which woman? That woman?

Yes, that's the woman I drove to London yesterday.

4 I bought that umbrella yesterday.

Which umbrella? That umbrella?

Yes, that's the umbrella I bought yesterday.

5 I took that medicine yesterday.

Which medicine? That medicine?

Yes, that's the medicine I took yesterday.

6 I invited that man to my house yesterday.

Which man? That man?

Yes, that's the man I invited to my house yesterday.

注解：

- 本练习的重点是定语从句的省略情况。当关系代词在从句中作主语而且从句中的谓语动词是(现在)进行时态时，关系代词及助动词 be 都可省略。如：

The man who/that is standing behind the counter served me. ⇒

The man standing behind the counter served me.

The dog which/that is carring that basket is mine. ⇒

The dog carrying that basket is mine.

- 关系代词在从句中作宾语时往往可以省略。如：

  She is the woman I drove to London. (I drove 之前省略了 whom/who)

  These are the letters I typed. (I typed 之前省略了 which/that)

C Write new sentences.

模仿例句改写以下句子。

Example:

This is the film. I told you about it.

That's right. This is the film you told me about.

1 This is the village. I wrote to you about it.

That's right. This is the village you wrote to me about.

2 He is the person. I have heard about him.

That's right. He is the person you have heard about.

3 This is the test. I spoke to you about it.

That's right. This is the test you spoke to me about.

4 She is the woman. I read about her.

That's right. She is the woman you read about.

5 This is something new. I haven't thought about it.

That's right. This is something (new) you haven't thought about.

6 This is something. I must decide about it.

That's right. This is something you must decide about.

注解：

- 定语从句可以用介词结尾。如：

  This is the ship I travelled on.

  He is the person I have heard about.

Lessons 125～126

Written exercises 书面练习

A Write questions and answers.

抄写以下句子，然后提问并写出相应的否定句。

Example:

You have to leave early.

Do you have to leave early ?

You don't have to leave early .

She must leave early.

Must she leave early ?

She needn't leave early .

1 She has to decide immediately.

Does she have to decide immediately ?

She doesn't have to decide immediately .

2 She must decide immediately.

Must she decide immediately ?

She needn't decide immediately .

3 We have to take a taxi.

Do we have to take a taxi ?

We don't have to take a taxi .

4 We must take a taxi.

Must we take a taxi ?

We needn't take a taxi .

注解：

- 练习重点是 must 和 have to 的用法。可参见本书 Lessons 61~62、Lessons 63~64 中有关情态助动词 must 的说明。
- 若用 must 提问，则应用 needn't 来表示否定的回答。作为情态助动词的 need 多用于否定结构以表示没有必要。needn't 也可以和 don't have to 一样表示 have to 的否定回答。如：

  Must she leave early?

  She needn't leave early.

  Do we have to leave early?

  No, you don't have to/needn't (leave early).

  除此之外，need 一般作完全动词(与其他规则动词的用法相同)。
- mustn't 与 don't have to 意义完全不同。如：

  You mustn't tell others.（意为：禁止你告诉别人）

  You don't have to tell others.（意为：不必要告诉别人，但如果想告诉也可以）

B　Answer these questions.

用 *have to* 或 *has to* 回答问题。

Example:

I must go now. What about you?

I have to go, too.

1　I must telephone him. What about you?

I have to telephone him, too.

2　I must wait for him. What about Mary?

Mary has to wait for him, too.

3　I must meet her. What about Jim?

Jim has to meet her, too.

4 I must travel by ship. What about Tom and Mary?

Tom and Mary have to travel by ship, too.

C Write questions.

模仿例句改写提问。

Example:

I must go now.

Do you really have to go now?

1 I must telephone him.

Do you really have to telephone him?

2 Mary must wait for him.

Does Mary really have to wait for him?

3 Jim must meet her.

Does Jim really have to meet her?

4 Tom and Mary must travel by ship.

Do Tom and Mary really have to travel by ship?

注解:

- must 和 have to 都表示"必须"、"应当",有时既可以用 must 也可以用 have to,但二者是有区别的:
  must 强调个人感情和主观意图,have to 则表示客观事实,无个人色彩。如:

  We must take a taxi.(含义是:我说这有必要)

  We have to take a taxi.(含义是:由公路或时间等客观原因所致)

  must 是情态助动词,多用于一般现在时和一般将来时,没有过去时。而 have to 是普通动词,可以用于所有的时态,如 have to、has to、had to、will have to 等。have to 的疑

问式和否定式需使用助动词 do、does、did 等。如：

Do you really have to telephone him?

Does she have to decide quickly?

We didn't have to take a taxi.

Lessons 127～128

Written exercises 书面练习

A Rewrite these sentences, using either *has to* or *I think he is probably*...

模仿例句改写以下句子。

Example:

He must be home before six o'clock.

He has to be home before six o'clock.

He must be tired.

I think he is probably tired.

1 He must be here at six o'clock.

He has to be here at six o'clock.

2 He must be busy.

I think he is probably busy.

3 He must be at the office early tomorrow.

He has to be at the office early tomorrow.

4 He must be sleeping.

I think he is probably sleeping.

5 He must be French.

I think he is probably French.

6 He must be in France next week.

He has to be in France next week.

7 He must be an engineer.

I think he is probably an engineer.

B Write new sentences.

模仿例句改写下列句子。

Example:

I think she's Danish. (Swedish)

I don't think so. She can't be Danish.

She must be Swedish.

1 I think she's Italian. (Greek)

I don't think so. She can't be Italian. She must be Greek.

2 I think he's English. (American)

I don't think so. He can't be English. He must be American.

3 I think they're Canadian. (Australian)

I don't think so. They can't be Canadian. They must be Australian.

4 I think he's a mechanic. (engineer)

I don't think so. He can't be a mechanic. He must be an engineer.

5 I think he's a bus conductor. (bus driver)

I don't think so. He can't be a bus conductor. He must be a bus driver.

6 I think he's a sales rep. (the boss)

I don't think so. He can't be a sales rep. He must be the boss.

7 I think he's twenty-four. (thirty)

I don't think so. He can't be twenty-four. He must be thirty.

8 I think they're five. (seven)

I don't think so. They can't be five. They must be seven.

9 I think he's seventy-six. (over eighty)

I don't think so. He can't be seventy-six. He must be over eighty.

10 I think she's fifty-five. (under fifty)

I don't think so. She can't be fifty-five. She must be under fifty.

11 I think it's the 21st today. (20th)

I don't think so. It can't be the 21st today. It must be the 20th.

12 I think it's Tuesday today. (Wednesday)

I don't think so. It can't be Tuesday today. It must be Wednesday.

13 I think it's the 2nd today. (3rd)

I don't think so. It can't be the 2nd today. It must be the 3rd.

14 I think it's cheap. (expensive)

I don't think so. It can't be cheap. It must be expensive.

15 I think it's easy. (difficult)

I don't think so. It can't be easy. It must be difficult.

16 I think she's old. (young)

I don't think so. She can't be old. She must be young.

17 I think they're early. (late)

I don't think so. They can't be early. They must be

late.

18 I think he's reading. (sleeping)

I don't think so. He can't be reading. He must be sleeping.

19 I think they're listening to the radio. (watching television)

I don't think so. They can't be listening to the radio. They must be watching television.

20 I think she's retiring. (looking for a new job)

I don't think so. She can't be retiring. She must be looking for a new job.

注解:

- 练习的重点是英文中表示推论的 must be 和 can't be 的用法。除已讲过的表达"必要性"之外,情态助动词 must 还可以表示"推论",即根据事实而做出的推断,意为"肯定"、"一定"。此时 must 通常与 be 连用。must be 的否定式为 can't be (而不是 mustn't be),意为"肯定不是"、"一定不是"。must be 和 can't be 可表示对现在和将来的推论,近乎肯定。如果说话人对所述事实确信不疑,就可以用 be 或任何完全动词,如 Sally is/works at home(表示确切的事实)。现在来体会下面的句子:

  He must be American. He can't be French.

  It can't be Tuesday today. It must be Wednesday.

  She can't be retiring. She must be looking for a new job.

- 注意 I think... 这一句型的否定式通常应为 I don't think...,即将否定词置于 think 之前。

Lessons 129～130

Written exercises 书面练习

A Complete these sentences using *had to* or *must have been*.

完成以下句子，用 *had to* 或 *must have been* 填空。

Example:

He is very tired because he *had to* get up early this morning.

He didn't get up early this morning. He must have been tired.

1 He didn't come to work yesterday. He ________ ill.

He didn't come to work yesterday. He must have been ill.

2 He didn't come to the office this morning. He ________ stay at home.

He didn't come to the office this morning. He had to stay at home.

3 I don't think she was Austrian. She ________ German.

I don't think she was Austrian. She must have been German.

4 I lost my pen so I ________ buy a new one.

I lost my pen so I had to buy a new one.

5 He forgot his case so he ________ return home.

He forgot his case so he had to return home.

6 She didn't hear the phone. She ________ sleeping.

She didn't hear the phone. She must have been sleeping.

B Write new sentences.

模仿例句改写以下句子。

Example:

I think she was Danish. (Swedish)

I don't think she was. She can't have been Danish. She must have been Swedish.

1 I think they were Canadian. (Australian)

I don't think they were. They can't have been Canadian. They must have been Australian.

2 I think she was Finnish. (Russian)

I don't think she was. She can't have been Finnish. She must have been Russian.

3 I think they were Japanese. (Chinese)

I don't think they were. They can't have been Japanese. They must have been Chinese.

4 I think they were butchers. (bakers)

I don't think they were. They can't have been butchers. They must have been bakers.

5 I think she was a dentist. (doctor)

I don't think she was. She can't have been a dentist. She must have been a doctor.

6 I think he was a sales rep. (the boss)

I don't think he was. He can't have been a sales rep. He must have been the boss.

7 I think she was seventeen. (twenty-one)

I don't think she was. She can't have been seventeen.

She must have been twenty-one.

8 I think they were five. (seven)

I don't think they were. They can't have been five. They must have been seven.

9 I think he was seventy-six. (over eighty)

I don't think he was. He can't have been seventy-six. He must have been over eighty.

10 I think she was fifty-five. (under fifty)

I don't think she was. She can't have been fifty-five. She must have been under fifty.

11 I think it was the 17th yesterday. (16th)

I don't think it was. It can't have been the 17th yesterday. It must have been the 16th yesterday.

12 I think it was Tuesday yesterday. (Wednesday)

I don't think it was. It can't have been Tuesday yesterday. It must have been Wednesday yesterday.

13 I think it was the 19th yesterday. (20th)

I don't think it was. It can't have been the 19th yesterday. It must have been the 20th yesterday.

14 I think it was cheap. (expensive)

I don't think it was. It can't have been cheap. It must have been expensive.

15 I think it was easy. (difficult)

I don't think it was. It can't have been easy. It must have been difficult.

16 I think she was old. (young)

I don't think she was. She can't have been old. She must have been young.

17 I think he was ill. (tired)

I don't think he was. He can't have been ill. He must have been tired.

18 I think they were listening to the radio. (watching television)

I don't think they were. They can't have been listening to the radio. They must have been watching television.

19 I think she was retiring. (looking for a new job)

I don't think she was. She can't have been retiring. She must have been looking for a new job.

20 I think they were sitting. (standing)

I don't think they were. They can't have been sitting. They must have been standing.

注解：

- 表示推论的 must have been 和 can't have been 是本练习的重点。must be 和 can't be 表示对现在和将来的推测。(参见 Lessons 127～128 的说明)若要表示对过去的推测，则要用 must have been(肯定式)，其否定式为 can't/couldn't have been(不可能)。试体会下列句子：

  She didn't hear the phone. She must have been sleeping.

  I don't think he was ill. He can't have been ill. He must have been tired.

  They must have been Australian. They can't have been Canadian.

- may、might、could、should 也可以用来表示"推论"(当然也可以表示"可能性")；如果认为其依据几乎可以肯定的话，也可以用 will 和 won't。

Lessons 131～132

Written exercises 书面练习

A Read the conversation in Lesson 131 again. Then answer these questions.

重读第 131 课的对话，然后回答以下问题。

1 Is Martin talking to Gary?

Yes, Martin is talking to Gary.

2 Where may Gary and his wife go this year?

They may go abroad.

3 Who wants to go to Egypt?

Gary's wife wants to go to Egypt.

4 How will they travel?

They will travel by sea.

5 Isn't it cheaper to travel by sea?

Yes, it may be cheaper.

6 Doesn't it take a long time?

Yes, it takes a long time.

7 Why might Gary and his wife not go anywhere?

Because his wife worries too much.

B Answer these questions.

模仿例句回答以下问题。

Example:

Do you think she is Danish? (Swedish)

I'm not sure. She may be Swedish.

Do you think she was Danish? (Swedish)

I'm not sure. She may have been Swedish.

1 Do you think they are Canadian? (Australian)

I'm not sure. They may be Australian.

2 Do you think she is Finnish? (Russian)

I'm not sure. She may be Russian.

3 Do you think they are Japanese? (Chinese)

I'm not sure. They may be Chinese.

4 Do you think they were butchers? (bakers)

I'm not sure. They may have been bakers.

5 Do you think she was a dentist? (doctor)

I'm not sure. She may have been a doctor.

6 Do you think he is a sales rep? (the boss)

I'm not sure. He may be the boss.

7 Do you think she is seventeen? (twenty-one)

I'm not sure. She may be twenty-one.

8 Do you think they were five? (seven)

I'm not sure. They may have been seven.

9 Do you think he was seventy-six? (over eighty)

I'm not sure. He may have been over eighty.

10 Do you think she was fifty-five? (under fifty)

I'm not sure. She may have been under fifty.

11 Do you think it is the 17th today? (16th)

I'm not sure. It may be the 16th today.

12 Do you think it was Tuesday yesterday? (Wednesday)

I'm not sure. It may have been Wednesday yesterday.

13 Do you think it is the 19th today? (20th)

I'm not sure. It may be the 20th today.

14 Do you think it is cheap? (expensive)

I'm not sure. It may be expensive.

15 Do you think it was easy? (difficult)

I'm not sure. It may have been difficult.

16 Do you think she was old? (young)

I'm not sure. She may have been young.

17 Do you think he was ill? (tired)

I'm not sure. He may have been tired.

18 Do you think they are listening to the radio? (watching television)

I'm not sure. They may be watching television.

19 Do you think she was retiring? (looking for a new job)

I'm not sure. She may have been looking for a new job.

20 Do you think they are sitting? (standing)

I'm not sure. They may be standing.

注解:

- 练习的重点在于表达"可能性"的结构。英语中,如果说话人指的是可能发生的事,就可用 may/might/could + 动词原形结构。可以将这种可能性(允许推测或猜测)与往往用 must be 和 can't be 表示的近乎"肯定"的推论区别开来。may 和 might 一样,所表示的是现在或将来的一种可能性。否定的可能性可用 may not、mightn't、can't 和 couldn't 表示。如:

  She may be Swedish.

  He may not be reading.

  They may come tomorrow.

- 若要表示过去的一种可能性,可采用 may + have + 过去分词结构。如:

It may have been Wednesday yesterday.

He may not have telephoned me last night, but I'm not sure.

She may have been looking for a new job.

- 询问可能性时可用 Might...?、Could...? 和 Can...? 句型(May...? 则很少用)。如：

  Might/Could/Can this be true?

Lessons 133～134

Written exercises 书面练习

A Read the conversation in Lesson 133 again. Then answer these questions.

重读第 133 课的对话，然后回答以下问题。

1 Has Miss Marsh just made a new film?

Yes, she has.

2 Who was asking her questions?

A reporter.

3 What is Miss Marsh going to do?

She says she is going to retire.

4 Why doesn't Miss Marsh want to make another film?

Because she is going to retire.

5 Who bought a newspaper?

Kate bought a newspaper.

6 Where did Miss Marsh arrive?

Miss Marsh arrived at London Airport.

7 What was Miss Marsh wearing?

She was wearing a blue dress and a mink coat.

B Answer these questions.

模仿例句回答以下问题。

Example:

I'm tired. —What did he say?

He said he was tired.

1 I'm busy. —What did he say?

He said he was busy.

2 She's cold. —What did he say?

He said she was cold.

3 The book's interesting. —What did she say?

She said the book was interesting.

4 They're hungry. —What did he say?

He said they were hungry.

C Answer these questions.

模仿例句回答以下问题。

Example:

I'm reading. —What did he tell you?

He told me he was reading.

1 I'm working. —What did he tell you?

He tole me he was working.

2 She's leaving. —What did they tell you?

They told me she was leaving.

3 They're joking. —What did she tell you?

She told me they were joking.

4 Tom's waiting. —What did he tell you?

He told me Tom was waiting.

D Answer these questions.

模仿例句回答以下问题。

Example:

I've finished. —What did he tell you?

He told me he had finished.

1 I've met him. —What did he tell you?

He told me he had met him.

2 I've lost it. —What did he tell you?

He told me he had lost it.

3 It has stopped. —What did she tell you?

She told me it had stopped.

4 She has arrived. —What did they tell you?

They told me she had arrived.

注解:

- 本课练习涉及为过去时的引述动词之后的间接引语。
- 在本书 Lessons 99～100、Lessons 101～102 中已对间接引语有过基本的说明。要注意的是:虽然 say、tell、ask 是间接引语中最常用的引述动词,它们的用法并非遵循同一个模式。应该记住的最重要的一点是 tell 后面必须跟人称代词(或名词)作间接宾语,而 say 后则可跟或不跟 to＋讲话对象。试比较:

  She said (that) she was reading.

  She told me (that) she was reading.
- 使用间接引语主要是为了简练地将说话内容转达给别人。直接引语变换成间接引语时,时态、动词、代词、时间和地点等需作相应的变化。如引述动词是过去时,间接陈述句应按以下规则变化:

  一般现在时变为一般过去时。如:

  Tom said, 'I'm tired.'⇒

  Tom said (that) he was tired.

  现在进行时变为过去进行时。如:

  He said, 'I'm reading.'⇒

  He told me he was reading.

现在完成时变为过去完成时。如：

'She has arrived,' they said. ⇒

They told me she had arrived.

可参见本书 Lessons 135～136 中对间接引语的说明。

Lessons 135～136

Written exercises 书面练习

A Read the conversation in Lesson 135 again. Then answer these questions.

重读第135课的对话,然后回答以下问题。

1 Is Karen Marsh really going to retire, or is she still not sure?

She is still not sure.

2 She can't make up her mind, can she?

No, she can't.

3 What is the name of her future husband?

His name is Carlos.

4 When will they get married?

They will get married next week.

5 Where is Karen Marsh staying?

She is staying at her London hotel.

6 Does Karen Marsh introduce Carlos to the reporters?

Yes, she does.

7 How does Liz describe the news?

Liz says the news is sensational.

B Answer these questions.

模仿例句回答以下问题。

Example:

I will leave tomorrow. —What did he say?

He said he would leave tomorrow.

1 Penny will open the window. —What did he say?

He said Penny would open the window.

2 I will change some money. —What did she say?

She said she would change some money.

3 It will rain tomorrow. —What did he say?

He said it would rain tomorrow.

4 They will arrive later. —What did he say?

He said they would arrive later.

5 He will repair it. —What did she say?

She said he would repair it.

6 I will write to him. —What did he say?

He said he would write to him.

C Answer these questions.

模仿例句回答以下问题。

Example:

I can do this Maths problem. What did he tell you?

He told me he could do this Maths problem.

1 I can understand English. —What did he tell you?

He told me he could understand English.

2 I can recognize him. —What did she tell you?

She told me she could recognize him.

3 They can afford it. —What did they tell you?

They told me they could afford it.

4 I can remember him. —What did she tell you?

She told me she could understand him.

5 I can change it. —What did he tell you?

He told me he could change it.

6 I can finish it. —What did he tell you?

He told me he could finish it.

D Answer these questions.

模仿例句回答以下问题。

Example:

I may go to the cinema. —What did he say?

He said he might go to the cinema.

1 They may arrive tomorrow. —What did they say?

They said they might arrive tomorrow.

2 I may retire. —What did he tell you?

He told me he might retire.

3 I may telephone him. —What did she say?

She said she might telephone him.

4 I may sell it. —What did he tell you?

He told me she might sell it.

5 She may recognize you. —What did he say?

He said she might recognize you.

6 I may finish it. —What did she tell you?

She told me she might finish it.

注解:

- 直接引语变成间接引语时,如果引述动词为过去时,引语中的情态助动词需变为过去时,即 can → could、will → would、may → might。如:

  'I can do this Maths problem,' he told me. ⇒

  He told me he could do this Maths problem.

  She said, 'I will change some money.' ⇒

  She said she would change some money.

'I may retire,' he told me. ⇒

He told me he might retire.

- shall 用来指对将来的预言、预见时，在间接引语里变成 would。如：

  'I shall tell him what I think,' she said. ⇒

  She said she would tell him what she thought.

不过 would、could、might、ought to、needn't have、used to 这些词语(包括可用的否定形式)在间接引语里中均保持不变。如 must have 和 could have 这样的形式也保持不变，must 指过去时时在间接引语里既可保持不变也可由 had to (have to 的过去式)代替。可参见本书 Lessons 133 ~134 中有关间接引语的说明。

Lessons 137～138

Written exercises 书面练习

A Read the conversation in Lesson 137 again. Then answer these questions:

重读第 137 课的对话，然后回答以下问题。

1 What is Brian doing?

He is doing the football pools.

2 Has Brian ever won anything on the football pools?

No, he has never won anything on the football pools.

3 What will Brian buy his wife if he wins a lot of money?

He will buy his wife a mink coat if he wins a lot of money.

4 She doesn't want a mink coat, does she?

No, she doesn't.

5 What does Julie want instead of a mink coat?

She wants to see the world.

6 What will Brian do if he spends all the money?

He will try and win the football pools again.

7 It's only a dream, isn't it?

Yes, it's only a dream.

8 What does it all depend on?

It all depends on 'if'.

B Answer these questions.

模仿例句回答以下问题。

Example:

What will you do if you win a lot of money?

Stay at the best hotels.

If I win a lot of money, I'll stay at the best hotels.

1 What will he do if he misses the bus?

Take a taxi.

If he misses the bus, he'll take a taxi.

2 What will he do if he doesn't sell his old car?

He won't buy a new one.

If he doesn't sell his old car, he won't buy a new one.

3 What will you do if they offer you more money?

Work less.

If they offer me more money, I'll work less.

4 What will he do if she doesn't type the letter?

Type it himself.

If she doesn't type the letter, he'll type it himself.

5 What will the children do if they come home early?

Play in the garden.

If they come home early, the children will play in the garden.

6 What will you do if you are ill tomorrow?

I won't go to work.

If I am ill tomorrow, I won't go to work.

7 What will you do if you go to the party?

Enjoy myself.

If I go to the party, I'll enjoy myself.

8 What will you do if he asks you?

Tell him the truth.

If he asks me, I'll tell him the truth.

9 What will they do if it rains tomorrow?

Stay at home.

If it rains tomorrow, they'll stay at home.

注解：

- 练习重点在于对条件句基本用法的掌握。If I win a lot of money, I'll stay at the best hotels 这个句子中的 If... 部分是一个表示条件的状语从句。在英语中,条件是指某一事情(状语从句中的动作)实现之后其他事情(主句中的动作)才能发生,通常译为"假如"。条件句有若干类,但如果条件状语从句用于询问或谈论十分可能发生的事情,那么这类条件状语从句中常用一般现在时,而主句中则用一般将来时,即 If + 一般现在时 + -'ll 将来时结构。如：

  If he misses the bus, he'll take a taxi.

  If I am ill tomorrow, I won't go to work.

  If he doesn't sell his old car, he won't buy a new one.

C Write sentences using these words.

模仿例句改写以下句子。

Example:

Stay at the best hotels. (He)

He can stay at the best hotels if he is rich.

1 Live abroad. (She)

She can live abroad if she is rich.

2 Travel round the world. (He)

He can travel round the world if he is rich.

3 Buy a new house. (He)

He can buy a new house if he is rich.

4 Have a long holiday. (They)

They can have a long holiday if they are rich.

5 Enjoy myself. (I)

I can enjoy myself if I am rich.

6 Offer your boss a job. (You)

You can offer your boss a job if you are rich.

7 Fly to Tokyo. (He)

He can fly to Tokyo if he is rich.

8 Work less. (She)

She can work less if she is rich.

注解:

- 条件状语从句中不仅可以用 shall、will 等,也可以用其他情态助动词,如 can:

  He can stay at the best hotels if he is rich.

  I can enjoy myself if I am rich.

Lessons 139～140

Written exercises 书面练习

A Read the conversation in Lesson 139 again. Then answer these questions.

重读第 139 课的对话，然后回答以下问题。

1 Isn't Graham Turner speaking to John Smith?

Yes, Graham Turner is speaking to John Smith.

2 Who invited Mr. and Mrs. Turner to dinner?

Mary invited Mr. and Mrs. Turner to dinner.

3 What time did Graham Turner say he would be there?

Graham Turner said he would be there at six o'clock.

4 Why can't he be there at six o'clock?

Because his boss wanted him to do some extra work.

5 Graham Turner doesn't know when he will finish work, does he?

No, he doesn't.

6 What does Mr. Turner's wife want to know?

Mr. Turner's wife wants to know if Mary needs any help.

B Write new sentences.

模仿例句改写以下句子。

Example:

Are you tired? Why?

I want to know if you are tired. Tell me if you are tired.
I want to know why you are tired. Tell me why you are tired.

1 Are you late? Why?

I want to know if you are late. Tell me if you are late.

I want to know why you are late. Tell me why you are late.

2 Are you dirty? Why?

I want to know if you are dirty. Tell me if you are dirty.

I want to know why you are dirty. Tell me why you are dirty.

3 Are you lazy? Why?

I want to know if you are lazy. Tell me if you are lazy.

I want to know why you are lazy. Tell me why you are lazy.

4 Are you busy? Why?

I want to know if you are busy. Tell me if you are busy.

I want to know why you are busy. Tell me why you are busy.

C Write new sentences.

模仿例句改写以下句子。

Example:

Are you reading? What?

I want to know if you are reading. Tell me if you are reading.

I want to know what you are reading. Tell me what you are reading.

1 Are you writing? What?

I want to know if you are writing. Tell me if you are writing.

I want to know what you are writing. Tell me what you are writing.

2 Are you cooking? What?

I want to know if you are cooking. Tell me if you are cooking.

I want to know what you are cooking. Tell me what you are cooking.

3 Are you painting? What?

I want to know if you are painting. Tell me if you are painting.

I want to know what you are painting. Tell me what you are painting.

4 Are you playing? What?

I want to know if you are playing. Tell me if you are playing.

I want to know what you are playing. Tell me what you are playing.

D Write new sentences.

模仿例句改写以下句子。

Example:

Did Tom go to bed early? When?

I want to know if Tom went to bed early. Tell me if Tom went to bed early.

I want to know when Tom went to bed. Tell me when Tom went to bed.

1 Did Tom get up early? When?

I want to know if Tom got up early. Tell me if Tom got up early.

I want to know when Tom got up. Tell me when Tom got up.

2 Did Tom arrive late? When?

I want to know if Tom arrived late. Tell me if Tom arrived late.

I want to know when Tom arrived. Tell me when Tom arrived.

3 Did Tom do his homework yesterday? When?

I want to know if Tom did his homework yesterday. Tell me if Tom did his homework yesterday.

I want to know when Tom did his homework yesterday. Tell me when Tom did his homework yesterday.

4 Did Tom have a bath yesterday? When?

I want to know if Tom had a bath yesterday. Tell me if Tom had a bath yesterday.

I want to know when Tom had a bath yesterday. Tell me when Tom had a bath yesterday.

注解：

- 本课练习的重点在于作动词宾语的名词从句——宾语从句。宾语从句一般由 that 引导，但引导词 that 常常可以

省略，尤其是在非正式语体中。如：

Everybody knows (that) money doesn't grow on trees.

He thinks (that) she needs a rest.

- 许多宾语从句由 if 或 whether 引导。如：

  I want to know if you are tired.

  Tell me whether you like it or not.

- who、what、which、when、where、why 和 how 等也可用来引导宾语从句。如：

  I want to know why you are late.

  I want to know what you are writing.

  I want to know when Tom arrived.

Lessons 141~142

Written exercises 书面练习

A Read the story in Lesson 141 again. Then answer these questions.

重读第 141 课的故事,然后回答以下问题。

1 How old is Sally?

Sally is four years old.

2 Why did Sally's mother decide to take her by train?

Because Sally had never travelled on a train before.

3 Where did Sally sit?

She sat near the window.

4 Who got on the train?

A middle-aged lady got on the train.

5 How was the lady dressed?

The lady was dressed in a blue coat and a large, funny hat.

6 What did the lady do?

She opened her handbag and took out her powder compact. Then she began to make up her face.

7 Why did the lady make up her face?

Because she wanted to make herself beautiful.

8 Did Sally think the lady was beautiful?

No, she didn't.

B Answer these questions.

用主动语态和被动语态两种形式来回答以下问题。

Examples:

Does anyone ever open this window?

Someone opens it regularly. It is opened regularly.

Does anyone ever open these windows?

Someone opens them regularly. They are opened regularly.

1 Does anyone ever air this room?

Someone airs it regularly. It is aired regularly.

2 Does anyone ever clean these rooms?

Someone cleans them regularly. They are cleaned regularly.

3 Does anyone ever empty this basket?

Someone empties it regularly. It is emptied regularly.

4 Does anyone ever sharpen this knife?

Someone sharpens it regularly. It is sharpened regularly.

5 Does anyone ever turn on these taps?

Someone turns them on regularly. They are turned on regularly.

6 Does anyone ever water these flowers?

Someone waters them regularly. They are watered regularly.

7 Does anyone ever repair this car?

Someone repairs it regularly. It is repaired regularly.

8 Does anyone ever dust this cupboard?

Someone dusts it regularly. It is dusted regularly.

9 Does anyone ever correct these exercise books?

Someone corrects them regularly. They are corrected regularly.

10 Does anyone ever shut this window?

Someone shuts it regularly. It is shut regularly.

注解:

- 练习的重点为主动语态和被动语态的对比。主动句中动词的主语是执行动作的人或物,而被动句则强调动作的对象或承受者。使用被动语态有时是为了将重点放在所发生的事上,而不必提到行为的主体;有时如果想避免使用含混不清的词(如 someone 等)作主语,常常也会使用被动语态。试比较:

  Someone invited Sally to a party.

  Sally was invited to a party.

C Answer these questions.

模仿例句回答以下问题。

Examples:

Did anyone open this window?

Someone opened it. It was opened this morning.

Did anyone open these windows?

Someone opened them. They were opened this morning.

1 Did anyone water these flowers?

Someone watered them. They were watered this morning.

2 Did anyone repair this car?

Someone repaired it. It was repaired this morning.

3 Did anyone dust this cupboard?

Someone dusted it. It was dusted this morning.

4 Did anyone correct these exercise books?

Someone corrected them. They were corrected this morning.

5 Did anyone shut this window?

Someone shut it. It was shut this morning.

6 Did anyone buy these models?

Someone bought them. They were bought this morning.

7 Did anyone sweep this floor?

Someone swept it. It was swept this morning.

8 Did anyone take them to school?

Someone took them to school. They were taken to school this morning.

9 Did anyone meet them at the station?

Someone met them at the station. They were met at the station this morning.

10 Did anyone tell them?

Someone told them. They were told this morning.

注解：

- 被动语态的构成为：be + 过去分词。被动语态可有若干具体的构成方式，如：

  一般现在时：am/are/is + 过去分词：

  Someone opens them regularly.（主动语态）

  They are opened regularly.（被动语态）

  Someone airs it regularly.（主动语态）

  It is aired regularly.（被动语态）

  一般过去时的被动语态：was/were + 过去分词：

  Someone repaired it.（主动语态）

  It was repaired this morning.（被动语态）

  Someone took them to school.（主动语态）

They were taken to school this morning.（被动语态）

可参见本书 Lessons 143～144 中对被动语态的说明。

Lessons 143~144

Written exercises 书面练习

A Read the piece in Lesson 143 again. Then answer these questions.

重读第 143 课课文,然后回答以下问题。

1 Where does the writer live?

The writer lives in a very old town which is surrounded by beautiful woods.

2 Why do visitors often come from the city?

Because it is a famous beauty spot.

3 What have visitors been asked to do?

Visitors have been asked to keep the woods clean and tidy.

4 Where have litter baskets been placed?

Litter baskets have been placed under the trees.

5 Where did the writer go last Wednesday?

The writer went for a walk in the woods.

6 He saw a lot of rubbish, didn't he?

Yes, he saw a lot of rubbish.

7 What did he see among the rubbish?

He saw a sign among the rubbish.

8 What did the sign say?

The sign said, 'Anyone who leaves litter in these woods will be prosecuted.'

B Answer these questions.

模仿例句回答以下问题。

Examples:

Hasn't anyone opened the window yet?

Someone has opened it. It has already been opened.

Hasn't anyone opened the windows yet?

Someone has opened them. They have already been opened.

1 Hasn't anyone aired this room yet?

Someone has aired it. It has already been aired.

2 Hasn't anyone cleaned these rooms yet?

Someone has cleaned them. They have already been cleaned.

3 Hasn't anyone emptied this basket yet?

Someone has emptied it. It has already been emptied.

4 Hasn't anyone sharpened this knife yet?

Someone has sharpened it. It has already been sharpened.

5 Hasn't anyone turned on the taps yet?

Someone has turned them on. They have already been turned on.

6 Hasn't anyone bought these models yet?

Someone has bought them. They have already been bought.

7 Hasn't anyone swept the floor yet?

Someone has swept it. It has already been swept.

8 Hasn't anyone taken them to school yet?

Someone has taken them to school. They have already been taken to school.

9 Hasn't anyone invited them yet?

Someone has invited them. They have already been invited.

10 Hasn't anyone told them yet?

Someone has told them. They have already been told.

C Answer these questions.

模仿例句回答以下问题。

Examples:

Hasn't anyone opened the window yet?

It hasn't been opened yet. It will be opened tomorrow.

Hasn't anyone opened the windows yet?

They haven't been opened yet. They will be opened tomorrow.

1 Hasn't anyone aired this room yet?

It hasn't been aired yet. It will be aired tomorrow.

2 Hasn't anyone cleaned these rooms yet?

They haven't been cleaned yet. They will be cleaned tomorrow.

3 Hasn't anyone emptied this basket yet?

It hasn't been emptied yet. It will be emptied tomorrow.

4 Hasn't anyone sharpened this knife yet?

It hasn't been sharpened yet. It will be sharpened tomorrow.

5 Hasn't anyone turned on the taps yet?

They haven't been turned on yet. They will be turned on tomorrow.

6 Hasn't anyone watered these flowers yet?

They haven't been watered yet. They will be watered

tomorrow.

7 Hasn't anyone repaired this car yet?

It hasn't been repaired yet. It will be repaired tomorrow.

8 Hasn't anyone dusted the cupboard yet?

It hasn't been dusted yet. It will be dusted tomorrow.

9 Hasn't anyone corrected these exercise books yet?

They haven't been corrected yet. They will be corrected tomorrow.

10 Hasn't anyone shut the window yet?

It hasn't been shut yet. It will be shut tomorrow.

注解:

- 本课练习的重点仍然是被动语态(请参见本书 Lessons 141～142 中对被动语态的基本说明)。被动语态的具体构成方式还可以有:

    现在完成时:have/has been + 过去分词:

    Someone has opened them.(主动语态)

    They have already been opened.(被动语态)

    Someone has emptied it.(主动语态)

    It has already been emptied.(被动语态)

    一般将来时:will/shall be + 过去分词:

    Someone will open them.(主动语态)

    They will be opened tomorrow.(被动语态)

    Someone will sharpen it.(主动语态)

    It will be sharpened tomorrow.(被动语态)